The Chicago Tribune.

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We understand that Mr. Wirt Dexter has written a second letter to Senator Ferry, of Michigan, expressing the opinion that the lumber interest here is either indifferent to the Chicago Relief bill, or in favor of its passage; also, that the firm of which Mr. Dexter is a member has not at present any lumber on hand, having disposed of their product of last year sometime before the fire; and that his former letter to Senator Ferry was written at the request of some clients and friends engaged in the lumber trade, and not with a view to promote any interests of his own.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Dexter's position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society should have given to his former letter to Senator Ferry a quasi-official character in the estimation of the public and of members of Congress, and that it should have armed the opponents of the Relief bill with the most affective weapon to use against it.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of a Large Number of Bills in the Senate.

The Revenue Bill Finished in Committee and Reported to the House.

Adoption of an Amendment for Deducting Debts in Listing Moneys and Credits.

The Penitentiary Creditors' Bill Defeated in the Senate.

Bill for the Protection of Miners Discussed in the House.

A Shower of One Hundred and Thirteen New Bills in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Maryland Democratic Legislators Favor the Passive Policy.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Consideration of the Revenue bill in Committee of the Whole in the House was concluded to-day, and it was reported back to the House with an amendment, adopted after a bitter contest, by which any person in listing his personal property and money and credits may deduct all the debts he owes, no matter whether they are debts on land, personalty or anything else. After this question had been thus settled all excitement ceased, and the remaining sections of the bill, including those which are specially intended for Cook County, and have just been introduced by Mr. Short. The Chairman declared that he would make no objection to putting in the bill sections creating a State Board of Equalization, in order to make some concession to the Senate, and it is not unlikely that the House will consent to the proposition. This bill was made the special order for Wednesday, when all these amendments made in Committee will again be voted upon, and the question of deductions will again be discussed.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The bill to pay Penitentiary creditors was defeated in the Senate, not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote, 8 Democrats voting against it. A motion was made to reconsider, but it will take some little time before the Senate is full enough to get it through; nor will this bill pass in the House with the emergency clause attached.

QUINCY STREET, CHICAGO.

Mr. Jewett introduced a bill which will allow of the vacation of streets and alleys when the United States, owning adjoining land, may require it.

INSURANCE—JUSTICES.

The Senate has sent to the House its Insurance bill, and also a new bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will, it is hoped, get through without any more misadventures.

COAL-MINERS' BILL.

This afternoon the House took up the bill on the subject of protecting coal miners, and appointing a State Inspector of Mines. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hinchcliffe, Morrison (Cook), and others in its favor, while Mr. Kerrick opposed it as injurious to mines in his section of the country. The galleries were filled with miners, who listened with great attention.

GOOD DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Senate worked admirably well to-day, passing or otherwise finally disposing of about a dozen bills. They have decided to give up the pernicious system of special orders, and stick to the regular order of business. They put through among other things the bill reducing the pay of the Police Commissioners of Cook County.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

Mr. Hesing is urging on the Cook County members, the importance of so amending the Temperance law as to exempt wine and beer from its provisions.

COST OF LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly has now cost over $615,-600. It wishes to raise it to three-quarters of a million before it stops.

PICTORIAL TAX-PAYER.

Mr. Samuel T. Ogle, Western Agent of the American Free Trade League is now here, introducing the *Pictorial Tax-Payer*, and receiving substantial support.

GREENBAUM'S BILL

was to-day reported back to the Senate without amendment.

THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINERS.

Mr. Hinchcliffe's bill, among other provisions, requires every mine of a certain depth to have an escapement shaft and to have the ventilation carefully provided for. The Governor is to appoint a Commissioner to see that the law is enforced. Penalties are provided for various violations, and on application of the Commissioner to the Circuit Court any mine where the law is violated may be closed. All miners in Illinois nearly have petitioned against the passage of the law, and an immense number of miners are supporting it. The substitute for this bill has no Commissioner, and is not so stringent in its requirements and penalties.

THE POLITICAL SLATE.

The last Administration candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Oglesby ticket is Senator Boyd, of Fulton. The understanding is that Oglesby will be elected Senator in Trumbull's place, thus making Boyd Governor.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.

SENATE.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Boyd (sick), Dore, Epler, Harlan, Jackson (sick), Kerr, Little (sick), Nicholson (sickness in family).

BILLS PASSED.

House Bill 638, making $20,000 appropriation each for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the Supreme Court-Rooms at Mt. Vernon and Ottawa, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 4—Messrs. Allen, Bishop, Donahue, Hampton. Eddy, Fuller, Marsh, Solomon, Voris, the five last-named Senators changing their votes and passing the bill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The special order (School bill) was postponed, and the regular order was taken up.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill providing for a botanical survey. Tabled till July 4, 1873.

Also, the bill to provide for the sale of lands in Bond County.

Also, making an appropriation of $25,000 to Douglas Monument, both of which met with the same fate.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back House Bill 596 (Greenebaum's bill). Tabled for printing.

Also, the bill relating to corporations and regulating managers and directors thereof, with amendments, which latter were ordered printed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate Bill 341, relating to Courts of Chancery, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on State Charitable Institutions, reported back Senate Bill 374, making appropriations to complete the Southern Insane Asylum, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Also, Senate Bill 356, regulating the number and compensation of employes of the General Assembly, with a substitute, which was concurred in.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Mr. LANGLEY'S report from the Committee on Military Affairs was taken up, it being a joint resolution, stating that West Point is utterly insufficient for military educational purposes, asking its abolition, and to provide for military education in Industrial Universities.

Considerable discussion was had upon the matter of instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Fuller being of the opinion that it was useless, and that but little attention was paid to such resolutions.

Mr. LANGLEY protested against any Senator advocating such doctrines, and making such statements upon the floor of the Senate of Illinois, whose members, as the representatives of two and a half millions of people, had the right to instruct their agents in Congress, and that it was cowardice to truckle to what some people understood as a lofty superiority.

Mr. McNULTA was of opinion that West Point Academy had more than balanced its good by the evils it had done. Incompetent men had been thrust forward in command, for the sole reason that they were graduates of West Point. The Academy at West Point had, during the late war, been represented by not more than a dozen efficient commanders. Ellsworth's Zouaves, in Chicago (old organization), had done more to awaken interest in military education, and in that way had done more good than West Point ever had or could do.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 14.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the second Committee of Conference on the House Bill, making appropriation for certain expenses, reported, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment.

Discussion arose upon a decision of the President that what was done in the House, actions of the House, speeches in the House, etc., could not be introduced in debate in the Senate, and cutting off all allusion to business in the House, from which Mr. Washburn appealed, which was subsequently withdrawn.

The Senate for the third time refused to recede—yeas, 17; nays, 21.

BILL TO CLOSE QUINCY STREET.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill to amend an act to cede jurisdiction of lands to the United States, approved March, 1871. The amendment provides that streets and alleys running through land donated to the United States shall be vacated and closed.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill relating to the distribution of moneys in the hands of the State Treasurer, belonging to cities, towns, etc., in excess of interest required to be paid upon registered bonds.

Mr. MARSH introduced a bill to appropriate $850,000 for work upon the New State House, the bill not to take effect till Jan. 1, 1873. The appropriation contemplated is for roofing the edifice.

Mr. BISHOP introduced a bill to make certificates of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office *prima facie* evidence.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

Senate bill 400, to pay indebtedness of Penitentiary, was lost—ayes, 27; noes, 8.—Bishop, Bowman, Bush, Landrigan, Richardson, Starne, and Williams voting no.

Mr. JEWETT voted no, and entered a motion to reconsider.

Senate bill 341, to pay Superintendent of Reform School, was passed—ayes, 27; noes, 7.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Bishop, Bowman, Bush, Washburn, and Wilkinson voting no.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 120, to incorporate and govern fire and marine, navigation, and insurance companies, was passed—ayes, 31; nays, 4,—Messrs. Carter, Starne, Pierce, and Voris voting no.

Senate Bill 275, to secure all persons freedom in the selection of occupations, profession, or employment was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 7,—Messrs. Bishop, Bush, Donahue, Jewett, Starne, Washburn, and Williams, voting no.

Senate bill 414, concerning increase of jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and Police Magistrates was passed—yeas, 28; nays 6,—Messrs. Bishop, Donahue, Jewett, Richardson, Underwood, and VanDorsten voting no.

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

Senate bill 380, giving County Boards control of County convicts, and to provide Workhouses, and employment for such convicts was taken up.

Mr. TREADWELL was of opinion that it was not competent for a County Board to take out from jail convicts and set them to work unless specified in the sentence.

Mr. HUNTER concurred.

Mr. HAMPTON supported the provisions of the bill.

Mr. MILLER was of opinion that the Legislature had the right to control persons convicted of crime and held in the County Jail.

Mr. SOLOMON said he had drafted a bill in order to relieve the State from the burden of maintaining a large number of convicts at a large expense and without any return. He was in sympathy with the idea, but had doubts about the practicability of the present bill.

The bill passed—yeas, 32; nays, 3—Messrs. Jewett, Langley, and Strevell, voting no.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Senate bill 368, relating to savings banks and institutions for savings, was taken up.

Mr. HOLCOMB said there were a number of reasons why the bill should not pass, but he principally objected to it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. STREVELL concurred.

Mr. EDDY moved its reference to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. ALEXANDER opposed the motion to refer, being of the opinion that the constitutional objections to the bill are not well taken.

Mr. JEWETT said he had introduced the bill on request, and had no interest in it whatever. He did not, however, want it referred upon frivolous pretexts or upon grounds not tenable. The bill was a desirable one for Chicago, as it allowed the establishment of branches for the convenience of operators, who often lived miles away from the bank. He denied that there was any provision in the bill for the establishment of new banks. There were many savings institutions with no capital, such as those organized upon a benevolent plan. It was not the purpose of the bill to relieve persons operating a bank upon mutual or benevolent plans from any liability in the charter by converting it into a stock concern. The law was not a special one, but moderate in all its provisions. Existing charters of any corporations, including banks, might be amended or extended by the operation of the general law, but not by special enactment.

Mr. FULLER said the Constitution prohibited the granting of charters by law, and it positively prohibited the amending of existing charters by law, special or otherwise. The Constitutional objections were various, and the bill ought to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDDY said that he wished the bill referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking for the reason that the House had passed a general law upon banking, consequently he wished the bills considered together. Some of the provisions were very loosely drawn.

Mr. UNDERWOOD argued that the Constitution absolutely prohibited the authorizing or creating of banking corporations without submitting it to a vote of the people; that it also prohibited the extension of privileges already granted. The people looked with distrust upon any attempt to establish banking institutions, therefore great caution should be exercised. The bill was already objectionable, as it was not only against the spirit, but against the letter of the Constitution. The bill was recommitted.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

Senate bill 376, relating to the election, duties and compensation of Assessors and Collectors in cities in certain counties under township organizations, was passed—yeas 28; nays 4. Messrs. Crawford, Hampton, Hunter, and Washburn voting no.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Senate bill 379, to authorize Trustees of Boards of Directors of benevolent institutions to sell real estate, was taken up, and postponed until the return of Senator Dore.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Senate bill 385, the Police Commissioners' bill, was taken up and passed—yeas, 31; nays 1—Mr. Washburn, voting no.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Senate bill 103, providing for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 9—Morris, Allen, Ambrose, Deggett, Donahue, Hunter, Reddick, Richardson, and Williams voting no. Mr. Crawford changed his vote to no, and moved a reconsideration.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Eminent Domain bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. MERRITT moved to postpone the Revenue bill and go into Committee of the Whole on bills on the general file. It was useless to spend time on the Revenue bill, and they had better pass something for the Senate to consider.

Mr. SHORT thought no bill was of as much importance as the Revenue bill.

Mr. BARNES wanted them to drop the House Revenue bill, which, it was plain, could not become a law. There were, however, bills on the general file which were needed and could pass.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 52; nays, 92.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill.

A motion that the Committee rise, in order to take up the bills on the subject of mining, was lost.

The question was on Mr. Cummings' amendment to Mr. Short's proposition, by which amendment deductions are allowed in listing real estate.

Mr. HAINES offered a substitute that all persons, firms, and corporations listing personal or chattel property, moneys, or credits for taxation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of their property.

The substitute was lost.

Mr. Cummings' amendment was lost—yeas, 41; nays, 77.

The Section, as proposed which allows deduction from value of personal property of all debts thereon, and from moneys and credits of all debts, was lost—yeas, 72; nays, 80, as follows:

YEAS.

Austin,	Gallagher,	Phillips,
Berry,	Galloway,	Pixley,
Brayton,	Hall,	Powell,
Brooks,	Hay,	Price,
Brown (Bond),	Henfield,	Reinhardt,
Brown (Massac),	Herdman,	Ronsberg,
Burley,	Hickox,	Rice (Peoria),
Carpenter,	Hildrup,	Root,
Carls,	Hunter,	Sheldon (Ch'mp'n)
Cavan,	Jones (Crawford),	Sherill,
Clark (Kane),	Jones (Marshall),	Short,
Clark (LaSalle),	Kerrick,	Springer,
Clow,	King (Cook),	Strong,
Curtis,	King (Jersey),	Sullivan,
Daniels,	Knoles,	Turner,
Derrickson,	Koerner,	Vocke,
Dixon,	Langston,	Waite,
Dodge,	Massenberg,	Waters,
Dornblaser,	McConnell,	Watkins,
Easter,	McElwee,	Whitney,
Egan,	Miller (Kane),	Williams,
Foss,	Morgan,	Wicht,
Fuller,	Morrison (Cook),	Wright,
Funk,	Phelps,	Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Adams,	Gillham,	Neece,
Allen,	Hawes,	Nelson,
Armstrong,	Hinchcliffe,	North,
Barnes,	Humphrey,	Pritchard,
Barrett,	Hundley,	Ralls,
Benson,	Jeffries,	Reese,
Boyd	Johnston,	Reise (Logan),
Bisco,	Kagay,	Rice (Sangamon),
Burnside,	Kelly,	Rich,
Casey (Jefferson),	Kenny,	Richardson,
Casey (Shelby),	Landrum,	Riggs,
Chandler,	Latimer,	Rivers,
Cloud (Macoupin),	Lee,	Roberts,
Cloud (Morgan),	Lemma,	Rodgers (Madison)
Cofer,	Manley,	Rodgers (Platt)
Cummings,	McMasters,	Ross,
Cunningham,	Meeker,	Rowley,
Dawes,	Meritt,	Sage,
Dwight,	Miller (Madison),	Sanford,
Easley,	Miller (St. Clair),	Senne,
Eagecomb,	Moffitt,	Sheldon (Warren),
Ebey,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Elder,	Morris,	Townsend,
Fleharty,	Morrison (Mon.)	Trimble,
Fouk,	Morse,	Webb,
Galbraith,	Mussetter,	Williamson.
Gass,		

Mr. SHORT gave notice that he would offer the section in the House.

Mr. MORGAN offered a section allowing persons in listing personal and chattel property and moneys and credits, to deduct the debts due by them.

It was objected that it had been voted on before.

Mr. COFER moved that the Committee rise and report back the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER supported the motion, thinking it useless to spend more time over it. They had decided to make no deductions, and it was better to drop a bill, which, if passed, would crush the industries of Illinois. It was time to lay the bill on the table, and go on with important matters.

Mr. ARMSTRONG hoped they would compromise, and get up a bill of some kind.

Mr. TURNER wanted them to get up as good a bill as they could, and not abandon the subject thus hastily. He wanted to get it into the House.

Mr. Cofer's motion was lost—ayes, 55; noes, 67.

Mr. Morgan's section was carried—ayes, 74; noes, 60.

Several unimportant sections which had been passed over were adopted.

The next section was in relation to the State Board of Equalization.

Mr. SHORT moved to put in the sections providing for a State Board. Then he thought the Senate would concur with them.

Mr. SHORT subsequently withdrew his motion, intending to take the matter up in the House.

The provision fixing at $1,000,000 the amount to be raised for school purposes, was reinstated in the bill.

The section declaring that County and Town Collectors shall collect all taxes and special assessments in any town, any provision of any city charter to the contrary notwithstanding, was adopted.

Mr. SHORT then offered twenty-six additional sections, applying only to Cook County. They were adopted.

The bill being concluded, the Committee reported it back, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Colonel TURNER offered a resolution calling on the Railroad Committee to report whether any legislation was necessary to prevent the destruction of life by fire on railroads.

The rules were not suspended for its introduction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill in regard to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument fund, and to prevent the destruction of life by fire on railroads.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill permitting school districts to reduce their size and change their lines.

MINERS AND MINING.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a couple of bills in regard to miners and mining.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE spoke in favor of the provisions of the bill. His speech was carefully prepared, full of statistics, and was attentively listened to by the House.

Mr. HERRICK spoke against Mr. Hinchcliffe and the bill, since it would close the Central Illinois mines.

Messrs. RICE (Sangamon), BARNES, and MORRISON (Cook) spoke in favor of the Hinchcliffe bill.

Mr. SPRINGER moved that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit in the evening. Agreed to.

RECORDS.

The Senate bill relative to restoring Court records was ordered to a third reading.

MORE NEW BILLS.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) introduced a bill concerning the election of School Trustees, and to legalize them.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) introduced his Constitutional amendment in the shape of a bill.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Senate bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read a first time.

CALUMET DAM.

The Committee on Canals reported back a resolution relating to the removal of the Calumet dam.

EVENING SESSION.

CIRCUIT TERMS.

Mr. NEECE introduced a bill to fix the time of holding Court in the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

MINERS' BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Miners' bill, and Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) spoke in favor of Mr. Hinchcliffe's bill, which he believed necessary for his constituents, many of whom were miners, and for the development of the mines in his county. His remarks covered the entire ground.

Mr. ARMSTRONG favored Mr. Hinchcliffe's bill, with the exception of the Commissioners, which he thought unnecessary and expensive.

Mr. MERRITT favored Mr. Hinchcliffe's bill.

Speaker SMITH approved of the substitute, but not of Hinchcliffe's bill.

Mr. Hinchcliffe's bill was reported back, and its passage recommended.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday afternoon.

THE CHATTERTON CLAIM.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the bill for the relief of Chatterton, and recommended its passage. Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.—To-day being the last for the introduction of new business under a resolution adopted some time since, a large number of petitions were presented, resolutions offered, and bills introduced.

In the Senate several temperance petitions were presented. The Assembly joint resolution thanking the citizens of Madison for the complimentary party to the Legislature was concurred in. A memorial to Congress for a change in postal laws was introduced. Also, 43 bills. The following were the most important: To provide an Industrial School for Girls; to extend the benefits of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and to provide for the more efficient care of soldiers' orphans, and repeal laws of 1871 entitled an act to secure a proper guardianship of soldiers' orphans; to enable married women to transact business, make contracts, sue and be sued, and to define the liabilities of husbands and wives, and enable them to testify in civil actions and proceedings; to extend the provisions of the law giving extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers; to enable property-owners in towns in this State to organize Mutual Life Insurance companies; to authorize the taxing of lands for the use of the charitable institutions of this State; to authorize the building of a soldiers' monument in Capitol Park by the Grand Army of the Republic at such place as the Governor shall designate, and appropriate $1,000 for the design; also to appropriate $10,000 annually to the University fund income, and provide for the annual levying of taxes for the same; to facilitate the payment of indebtedness to the State; to appropriate to the Superintendent of Public Property the sum of $10,000 for stationery for 1873; to authorize the assessment and transfer of lands granted to aid the construction of railroads in this State; allowing amendments of complaints and warrants in criminal proceedings before Justices of the Peace; to authorize Daniel Shaw, O. H. Ingraham, Geo. A. Buffington, H. P. Graham, their heirs and assigns, to build and maintain a dam across the Chippewa River for mill purposes, the booming of logs, and improving the navigation of said river; to appropriate to the Dells Investigating Committee $500 each, also to pay its clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, and witnesses who appeared before the Committee; to pay $75 each to the Chaplains of the present Legislature; relating to the organization of the State militia, and appropriating $100 to each organized military company; to amend the law of libel; to establish new counties, define their boundaries and provide for organization of the same. Two local Senate bills were passed, and Assembly bills were concurred in relating to the foreclosure of mortgages by action, and amendatory of Section 1, Chapter 343, General Laws of 1862, relative to evidence in certain cases, and repealing Chapter 23, General Laws of 1869; amending Chapter 128, General Laws, relative to weights and measures.

The question what to do with the report and testimony of the Chippewa Dells Investigating Committee was taken up as the special order, and discussed at length. The motion to print the reports and deposit the testimony in the office of the Secretary of State was lost by a vote of 21 to 8. A joint resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 23 to 6, that a Joint Select Committee, to be composed of five members, be appointed; two from the Senate, to be appointed by the Senate, and three from the Assembly, to be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be fully and thoroughly to investigate all charges of bribery and corruption in any manner connected with or growing out of the consideration and passage, in the Legislature of 1871, of Assembly bill No. 1, known as the Dells bill, and with power to issue *subpœnas* for witnesses, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to employ a competent clerk, and that the testimony taken by the Committee appointed by the Legislature of 1871, together with the reports of the majority and minority of said Committee, be submitted to said Committee, and that they report fully, with the testimony taken by them, together with the testimony and reports hereby to them submitted by the Legislature during the present session, together with their conclusion upon all the testimony in the case; and that the testimony and reports hereby submitted to said Committee be not presented until after the Committee hereby created shall have submitted their report as herein directed.

A resolution was adopted appointing Senators Belden and Magoon the Committee on the part of the Senate, authorized by the above resolution.

In the Assembly there were thirty-three petitions presented, including for and against the Temperance law; for the union of Racine and Kenosha Counties; for transfer of certain territory from Moralten and Portage Counties to Wood; of ex-Governor Solomon for expenses in defending himself against the suits of the Ozaukee draft rioters for false imprisonment; for the organization of Pine County from Chippewa.

Resolutions were offered, instructing the State Land Commissioners to sell the stumpage of the Sturgeon Bay Canal burnt district; regulating Congress to pass a bill granting special privileges to soldiers and sailors of the late war in regard to homestead settlement. Some minor resolutions were adopted. Also, that Hon. R. C. Schenck be requested to use his influence with the British Government to procure for our Historical Society a set of the historical records of the British army; also instructing our Senators and Representatives to use their best endeavors to secure a grant of land for the relief of Railroad mortgages.

The Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution proposing the submission of the calling of a Constitutional Convention to the voters of the State at the fall election. Memorials to Congress for the protection and improvement of the navigation of the St Croix River was introduced, also 114 bills, the most important of which are as follows:

To appropriate to both parties, for expenses in the Winnebago contested seat of Judd *vs.* Beckwith, some $1,500 altogether; to exempt the town of Peshtigo from State taxes for two years; to amend Chapter 268 General Laws of 1860, relative to fenclosing railroads by fences, by requiring additional guards; providing for organizing corporate companies by assignees' and mortgages' purchases; to repeal the law organizing the State Board of Charities, and reform and amend the school code so as to have two county Superintendents in counties with over 1,500; that the payment of fees to witnesses for the defence in criminal cases, the same as to witnesses for the State, shall only be made when certified by the Judge to be necessary; to change the government and management of the State Prison, and amend and consolidate all laws in relation to the State Prisons, providing for three Inspectors, appointed by the Governor; to provide a lien for dealers and manufacturers of monumental and other marble; to repeal Chapter 175, General Laws of 1865, conferring on the St. Croix & Superior Railroad the rights and franchises of the land grants of 1856 and 1864; to repeal the charter of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company; to authorize the city of Janesville to aid a railroad from Evansville to Alton, via Janesville; to relieve husbands from liability to pay the wife's ante-nuptial debts, and to secure wives their individual earnings; to authorize the various counties, cities, and towns in the State to aid in the construction of railroads; to repeal the law requiring publication of notice of proposed local legislation; to repeal Chapter 537, Laws of 1865, in relation to swamp lands; to transfer certain territory from Portage County to Marathon and Wood Counties; to transfer certain territory from Marathon to Portage County; to annex a part of Marathon County to Wood County; to appropriate the proceeds of Adams and Wood County swamp lands sold at $1 an acre to aid in the discharge of their liabilities to aid railroads; to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in railroad charges for freight, modelled after the Illinois laws; to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners similar to that of Illinois, and prescribe their powers and duties; to repeal Chapter 100 Laws of 1871, relating to Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company; to repeal Chapter 139, laws of 1871, relating to aid to West Wisconsin Railroad Company; to provide for county academies; to prohibit the establishment of contrivances for games of chance in, or connecting with, places where liquors are sold or given away; to amend the school code in regard to hiring teachers, keeping register, and pay of clerks; to repeal Section 31, Chapter 180, General Laws of 1868, relative to the assessment of taxes; to amend Section 2, Chapter 24, Laws of 1870, relative to the encouragement of the construction of railroads; to authorize the County of Iowa and town of Mineral Point and town of Woldwick to compromise their railroad debt; to amend Chapter 200, Laws of 1860, regulating the rights of miners; to prohibit lawyers and others, except phonographic reporters, from receiving more than three cents a folio for making copies of pleadings and other documents and records; to authorize the qualified electors of Racine and Kenosha Counties to vote on uniting those counties; to amend the law creating the office of State Commissioner of Immigration, in regard to the appointment of agents; to establish the liability of railroad companies for injuries to employes, caused by faults of other employes; to provide for representation in the International Penitentiary Congress in London, in July, 1872; to amend Section 15, Chapter 34, Revised Statutes, of the relief and support of the poor; to amend charter of Green Bay; to amend Section 4, Chapter 14, Revised Statutes, of resignations, removals, and supplying official vacancies; to appropriate $2,000 to certain school districts in the counties of Door and Kewaunee to rebuild school houses; relative to the commencement of actions before Justices of the Peace; to revive and restore Chapter 136, laws of 1862, of costs and fees, and repeal Chapter 148, laws of 1865; to repeal Chapter 179, laws of 1861, creating the office of County Superintendents of Schools, and to provide for the office of Town Superintendents of Schools; relating to Town Treasurers, and prescribing their duties in seizing logs taken from non-resident land on which tax is unpaid; extending the right of suffrage to women who are tax-payers; relative of lien of mechanics, inn-keepers, and others, and repealing Chapter 153, Revised Statutes; Chapter 89, Laws of 1863; Chapter 6, Laws of 1871; Chapter 20, Laws of 1871; to amend Section 29, Chapter 141, Revised Statutes, of actions for recovery of real property, and to quiet the title thereof by inserting "equitable" after "legal"; to regulate life insurance companies in the payment of policies of insurance, and protect policyholders; to confirm the consolidation of the Madison & Portage and Rockford Central Railroad Companies, under the name of the Chicago & Superior Railroad Company; to ratify and confirm the proceedings of municipal corporations in aid of railroads; to extend the line of road of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company; to incorporate the Wisconsin Construction Company; to prevent the spreading and provide for the killing of the bed-bugs in the Poorhouse of the County of Rock, by setting fire to the building at the four corners, the inmates to leave their clothing there and be furnished with new clothing,—a drive by Fred. Horn, of Ozaukee, based on the report of the Board of Charities and Reform; to provide for the return of county taxes and a penalty for the non-payment on State lands to the counties where assessed; to create the County of Island; to transfers certain territory from Ashland to Bayfield County; to detach Baron County from Burnett for judicial purposes; directing the Commissioners of Public Lands to sell at public auction the stumpage of burnt pine on the lands of the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company.

Bills passed to transfer certain territory from Jackson to Wood County; to authorize the issue of second grade State teachers' certificates for five years; to amend Section 6, Chapter 128, Revised Statutes, of the claim and delivery of personal property; to repeal Chapter 51, Laws of 1871, relative to jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases; to authorize the distribution of certain documents to the State University and Normal Schools; relating to the recovery of land illegally sold by executors, administrators, and guardians, and several of a local character.

The bill to restrict suits at the expense of counties for bastardy was tabled, and the bill for a coal vault at the Capitol indefinitely postponed.

The Senate resolution for Taylor Statutes to County Clerks was killed.

An adjournment was taken until evening to give an opportunity to introduce bills and for work on the general file, which embraces some eighty bills.

At the session this evening a large number of bills were introduced, including bills for the organization of corporations for manufacturing and other purposes; regulating weights and measures of certain grain; to provide for settlement by the mother of a bastard child with its putative father; repealing Chapter 150, General Laws of 1868, relative to the collection of taxes, to change the time of return by County Clerks to Town and City Clerks of taxes remaining unpaid for the previous year, from July to October; changing the time of delivering assessment rolls to the Town Clerk from August to July; relating to statistics for the use of State and County Boards of assessments, and amendatory of Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 106, General Laws of 1869, so as to change the time of Town and City Clerks transmitting statements to Clerks of Boards from August to July, and for sending statements by County Clerks to the Secretary of State from September to August; authorizing the equalization of assessment in counties by a Committee of the Board of Supervisors; requiring the public reading of certain items for the account of Overseers of Highways; to amend the act organizing the State Board of Charities and Reform so as to give it supervision over all orphan asylums, hospitals, and benevolent institutions of the State supported by private charities; providing for a lien on boats and vessels for premiums for insurance thereon; repealing laws relating to swamp and overflowed lands and the proceeds therefrom; providing for the sale of impounded cattle; to authorize counties to issue their bonds for Normal School purposes; to authorize the Secretary of State to audit the account of D. A. Reed for an index to the laws; to amend General laws in relation to tax deeds, so as to give the holder a right to foreclose, and allowing him in his notice to simply set forth the date and discription, instead of copying the certificate in full; to repeal revised statutes of railroads; to authorize Port Washington to raise money for harbor improvements; granting certain privileges to the manufacturing and commercial interests of Wisconsin by requiring railroad companies to carry persons authorized to sell goods at two cents a mile; to incorporate the Wisconsin Railroad lobby, and giving them control of all railroad legislation; amending laws relating to highways and bridges; providing for erecting bridges and keeping them in repair, if costing more than $50, by County Supervisors; to make the pay of all Clerks of Committees uniform; making certain regulations in regard to the care and management of County paupers; to organize the Rock County Bedbugs into military companies and march them against the Cedarburg Rifles.

A large number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, petitions were presented against the repeal of the beer and wine clause, and in favor of a license law, and in favor of a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation of funds to Sectarian schools or colleges. Bills were introduced allowing Township Trustees to establish and vacate roads; making railroads responsible for wilful wrongs of employes and agents; exempting sewing machines from execution, and admitting dying declaration as evidence.

The bill to prevent frequent changes in school books was discussed at length, and ordered engrossed.

In the House, bills were introduced to collect additional tax on the gross receipts of railroads; requiring cultivators of Osage hedges to trim them; to amend the laws in reference to the poor; to amend Circuit Court laws; to pay School directors for their services; to amend the law in relation to vacation and modifications of injunctions.

Bills to stop the per diem of members during recess, and cutting off Sunday pay were indefinitely postponed.

A Joint Committee on revision of the Code was appointed, consisting of Senators Hurley, McKean, Converse, Kinne, and Young, and Representatives Ainsworth, Campbell, Gear, Bereshime, and Leby.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The *Democrat* Topeka (Kan.) special referring to the Senatorial bribery investigation now going on there says it is understood that Bank President Adams testified to several drafts passing through his bank, signed Caldwell. It is also said to have been proved that money was paid to members. Friends of the committee assert there is sufficient evidence before the committee to justify the Legislature in laying the matter before the the United States Senate and asking that body to order an investigation, with the view of unseating Caldwell.

TOPEKA, Feb 15.—The Senate to-day killed the Compulsory Education bill.

The House was engaged all day in Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment bill.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Feb. 15.—A portion of the State Legislature met at the Capitol to-day, under the call of Acting Governor Haskell, during the absence of Acting Governor James. The doors of the Senate and Representative Chambers were found to be locked, and a request was sent to Acting Governor James for the keys, which was refused, whereupon the members burst open the doors and took possession.

A quorum of the Senate is said to be at the Capitol, but a sufficient number of them were absent to prevent the transaction of business.

There was no quorum of the House, but the Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched after the absentees.

MARYLAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature, together with their Senators and Representatives in Congress, held a conference at Annapolis, last evening, for the purpose of discussing the present political situation, and also the part to be taken by the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential campaign. Among those who made speeches on the occasion was Montgomery Blair. All remarks advising Democrats to pursue a passive policy were enthusiastically endorsed. It is stated that the most of these present privately expressed their preference for Judge Davis as the forthcoming independent nominee.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Steamer Japan arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Jan. 12, and Yokohama, Jan. 24, brings 246 packages of other merchandise for Chicago.

—The account in the New York papers of the execution of Neehan and the girl Hamilton, for murder in New Foundland, was premature, as they have not yet been tried.

—West India intelligence reports the suicide, at Kingston, Jamaica, of Rev. Mr. Rosenfeldt, a convert from Judaism, who was sent there to Christianize the Jews.

—The New Orleans committee of fifty-one having failed in their efforts to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious laws, have called a meeting of the citizens at Lafayette Square on Saturday night to hear their report.

—The celebrated $75,000 libel suit of Judge John Porter, of Eldorado, Iowa, against R. H. McBride, editor of the Eldorado *Ledger*, has been decided in favor of the defendant.

—Granville C. Torbett, a former editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, and subsequently President of the Bank of Tennessee, died in Nashville on the 14th inst.

—Forty-six thousand dollars of Missouri State bonds fall due February 22, and will be paid in currency at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, in accordance with the late action of the Legislature.

—A duel was fought at Bayo St. Louis yesterday, between General A. S. Boden, Chief of Police of New Orleans, and Hon. George W. Carter, formerly Speaker of the House in the Louisiana Legislature. They exchanged shots with rifles at sixty paces without effect. The differences were then amicably adjusted.

One span of the iron bridge over the Big Muddy, on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Carbondale, gave way yesterday, and four cars of a wrecking train fell through. Three men were injured, none fatally. The bridge was considered a very substantial one, and the accident is said to have been caused by the beam of a derrick swinging against its supports while the train was under way.

—The will of General H. W. Halleck has been probated in San Francisco. His wife is appointed the sole executrix and guardian to their son. The property is shared between them, except $5,000 to be paid to his mother, and the use of the homestead in Oneida County, during her life.

NEW YORK

Further Developments Concerning the Remingtons' Transactions with the French Government.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REMINGTON ARMS BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Concerning the Remington Arms Company's contract with France, the Company declares all transactions were conducted in such a fair and open manner that no trouble could be made between the French Government and ours. The contracts under which the Company acted were made by Samuel Remington, a member of the firm, and it was specially arranged and understood that nothing should be done which could in any manner violate the neutrality laws. The Company's purchases were made through proper and responsible persons, adhering to the strict letter of the law, nor was there the least concealment that the arms were bought for France. On almost every occasion of the shipment of arms, the Company alleges that the exact amount of shipment was copied from the steamer's manifest and published in the journals of this city. The giving of a commission to Cheviteau is explained by the statement that at the time the contracts were made for heavy supplies letters of credit to a large amount were sent by France to its Consul here, Cheviteau, as Place's friend. He said he could persuade Place to let the Remingtons have the use of the money, about $500,000, if they would pay him a small percentage. This they did, preferring, they allege, to pay a commission instead of borrowing on the street at a time when the market was so stringent as it was then. Colonel Squire, general agent of the Company, went abroad recently for final settlement with France, and is now on his way home, having closed matters with mutual satisfaction.

MONEY.

Quiet still reigns in Wall street, in the absence of exciting influences. No information has been received relative to any change in the Bank of England's increase of discount rates, and hence there has been no cause for alarm. The rumored tightness which was to result from the sale of the new issue of stock by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road has not taken place, and the market continues to work easily at 5@7 per cent on call loans, the ruling rate being 6 per cent, while prime commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent.

GOLD

preserved a uniform condition through the day, opening at 110⅛, and closing at 110⅛. The rates on gold loans have been 1, 1½, 2, 3, and 6 per cent for carrying and flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

There has been a moderate volume of business in Government bonds, which are strong and higher than yesterday. Proposals were received by the Assistant United States Treasurer for $1,000,000 of 5-20s, and bids were made by a number of leading firms, the total offerings being $3,170,950.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 103¼, and Unions 91¼ to 91½ for firsts, 81 to 81½ for land grants, and 84½ to 85 for incomes.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and steady at 109¼ to 109½ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and 110 to 110½ for sight.

STOCKS.

There has been great tameness in stocks, and prices, excepting for Hannibal & St. Jo, have fluctuated but little. The Governing Committee of the Exchange have decided that the stock of that company, not having been properly registered, the new issue will not be dealt in by the Exchange until after thirty days' notice of said issue, and, when a satisfactory registry has been established, it is likely that the matter will be transferred to the Courts, and considerable trouble may result to those who deal in the stock. The decision has quite deranged the plans of the bear cliques recently formed. The stock market closed dull and heavy. At the close the most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Ohios. A preference is being shown by heavy capitalists, whose investments in Governments are being called in, for the 6 per cent bonds of Government corporations, and this fact has much advanced the value of several of the older and more substantial railroad companies.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is considerable activity for low and medium grades of flour, and the market is strong for these. The prices are firm for No. 2 and good superfine, which are in demand, while most other grades are higher, as the arrivals are light and much below the wants of the trade. The wheat market is strong, though but little is doing, as the arrivals and offerings are limited, and holders are generally asking advanced rates. Winter wheat is firmer, while spring, though not quotably higher, is strong. The inquiry is in part for milling, but shippers are not able to fill their orders. The demand for corn is mainly for export. The market closed quite active and firm for good dry samples, which are most in demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

DECREE OF BANKRUPTCY SUSTAINED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Judge Woodruff, of the United States Court, to-day sustained the decision of the United States Court in Connecticut, adjudicating the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad a bankrupt.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court, this morning, evidence was continued on behalf of Stokes, as to irregularities in impanneling the Grand Jury. The District Attorney does not traverse the various allegations as to irregularities of the Grand Jury, but simply avers that they are good, lawful men, and on that issue will go to the Jury. The trial of the present issue will probably terminate to-morrow.

INCENDIARISM CONFESSION.

Ciesky, the accomplice of Jones, the Fire-Bug, has confessed that the latter set fire to a store in Clinton street, to another in Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; to the store No. 100 Pierce street, and to a manufactory in Eldridge street, and that he Ciesky, received a portion of the proceeds of the insurance, except the last named, which occurred before they became partners.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned John Scully, convicted of the illicit distillation of whiskey.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

George Montgomery recovered $1,500 from the Pavonia Horse Car Company for injuries a year ago, when a car leaped a bank 30 feet.

NEW STEAMSHIP.

The new steamship Republic, of the White Star Line, has arrived, and is, in some respects, the superior of her well-known predecessors, the Oceanic, Atlantic, and Baltic. She has been fitted with a light turtle deck forward, designed to keep the forecastle and flush-deck dry in heavy weather, while extra boilers have been added, and about 500 horse-power gained. She is proportioned and fitted more like a yacht than a merchant steamship. On her passage out the Republic experienced terrific gales, all her small boats being carried away, but the vessel behaved admirably. Several steamers, which started about the same time, have not yet arrived.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

On the night of the 13th, a locomotive boiler exploded at the Susquehanna depot, on the Erie Road, causing a tremendous smash-up. A locomotive which was behind the exploded one was pushed backwards, and ran into the caboose of a train, making a complete wreck. The conductor and four other persons were in it at the time and all were severely scalded. Patrick McCoy was killed. On one side of the track, an old man was found, with two of his ribs broken, and a large hole cut in one of his legs. On the other side of the track was his son, with his legs mangled. The caboose took fire, but was subsequently extinguished.

FOREIGN.

Agents of Louis Napoleon Still Busily Plotting in France.

All Hopes of a Fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists Abandoned.

English and Continental Opinions on the Alabama Claims Case.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CASE.

Special Despatch The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The London *Telegraph* of the 1st inst. received, says of the Alabama claims: "No such pretensions have been, or can be, for a moment allowed by Her Majesty's Government. These diplomatists would have singularly forgot their English blood who negotiated a plunge toward national degeneracy; who sanctioned a treaty that, by the utmost stretch of possibility, could strike Great Britain with a vast war fine, because she had been honestly neutral in the American civil strife. Whatever may be said about the wording of the treaty, its spirit and intent were perfectly clear to the honorable men who signed it on behalf of the English Government. The duty incumbent on the Ministry is obvious and natural. It is not to take any violent steps by way of protest of special notice, or otherwise to absolve itself from responsibility in the indirect claims. It is simply to fulfil the promise of its original case, and meet, in a supplementary document, the strange American pretension. We have no need to urge upon the Government the utmost promptitude in placing before the Tribunal the rejoinder to the American case, involving a distinct and absolute repudiation of the indirect claims, without argument and without reserve. Until the rejoinder shall come into the hands of the arbiters, they are virtually precluded from considering in any way the American claim that so manifestly was never contemplated, either by the English negotiators or by those who prepared the English case. Half a dozen words will be sufficient in the forefront of the rejoinder or appendix, to place clearly before the Court the views of England on this subject. But those words must be spoken without delay, without falter, and with a boldness and confidence of men which shall testify that behind the men who utter them stands the united English nation, willing to do its duty by a resolution to uphold its right."

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is reported here, on good authority, that the United States will not waive their claims for indirect damages, but may be induced to modify them.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, American member of the Geneva tribunal, will return to Europe in May.

The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on the controversy over the Alabama claims, declares that England and America are both wrong, and fears a protracted misunderstanding may lead to rupture.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Bonaparte adherents are exerting themselves to create a feeling among the workmen of certain cities in favor of the ex-Emperor.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—It is now rumored that M. Berthemy will be Minister to Washington, and M. de la Ronciere Minister to Rome.

Some delegates of the Right in the Assembly are going to Antwerp to submit to the Count de Chambord their programme of action with regard to the Monarchy in France, and endeavor to obtain his sanction thereto, but there is little hopes of success. It is a foregone conclusion that the Count will refuse to make any concessions.

All hopes of the fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists are abandoned.

The Assembly to-day debated with much feeling the proposal to head all tax papers with the words "Occasioned by the war of 1870." The left moved to add to these words, "declared by Napoleon," and the right moved as a further addition, "and continued by the Government of September." The amendment of the left was adopted, and the proposal passed the Assembly.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 23.—The Mikado has visited the arsenal at Yokooska, and joined in a public celebration. A photographic view, taken by an Austrian, created disgust among the Government officials, and the negative has been confiscated and handed over to the Japanese.

The railroad in Yeddo is nearly finished, but the bridge across the Rego rests on quicksands. Repairs are constant.

Several fires have occurred. Eight English fire engines have arrived for Japanese settlements.

Three Japanese men-of-war will shortly leave for Europe, via Hawaii.

Sanders, Carpenter's Mate of the United States frigate Alaska, was killed in a drunken brawl by men of the British man-of-war Borrussia.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 15.—A consistory for the nomination of Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church will be held in this city on the 19th instant.

IOWA.

What Was Done by the State Convention of County Boards of Supervisors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 26.—The State Convention of the County Boards of Supervisors adjourned this evening. The results of their deliberations are to be printed in a memorial for and presented to the Legislature. Their transactions, not heretofore reported, were the passing of resolutions in favor of abolishing the offices of County Superintendent, doing away with the system of road districts; abolishing the District Attorneyship, and creating a similar office for each county; to change the laws so as to assess real estate annually, and to make taxes delinquent March 1, instead of February 1, as at present.

Fires.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb 15.—A destructive fire occurred this evening about 6 o'clock, in the town of Murraysville, twelve miles south of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The fire broke out in J. C. Smith's grocery store, and before it could be subdued six buildings were destroyed. The buildings burned were occupied by William Aldrich's liquor saloon, George Quackenbush's harness and saddle shop, J. C. Smith's grocery store, W. D. Henry's drug store, James Wall's furniture store, and the other structure burned was owned by Rev. Mr Mundy, but was unoccupied. Smith's stock of groceries was entirely destroyed. The other stocks were saved, but in a damaged condition. The total loss is probably $10,000. Only one establishment insured. The fire originated from a coal oil lamp. A boy had set a lamp near a cask of coal oil, and was in the act of drawing oil from the cask, when it in some way took fire from the flame. An explosion followed, and the building was almost instantly on fire.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 15.—A fire this morning destroyed Smith's foundry, and the property of Frank Gallagher, James Calahan, Joseph Herlin, and Mrs. Irving, on the east side of Levee street, and Ryan Bros. sash factory, residences of Mrs. Potterfield, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gauvin, Mr. Hennigan, and all the small houses between Levee street and the river south of Vicksburg Boarding-house Loss, $75,000.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M. this (Friday) evening, at hall, corner of North Clark and Diversey-sts. A full attendance requested, as there is some very interesting business to be transacted. L. A. BEEBE, W. M.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work, in the Masonic Temple, corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WANTED.

Wanted, to Rent,

A good store on West Madison-st. Address H 24, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates of Indebtedness. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

Wanted, to Rent,

Part of a floor in some good building, with privilege of putting up and operating an elevator as partial compensation. Address R 88, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. J. SEXTON,

Carpenter Contractor and Builder,

Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 55, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Jevne & Almini is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm at 496 State-st., Chicago.

Feb. 13, 1872. OTTO JEVNE, PETER M. ALMINI.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The south half of Block 87, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the 72 1-2 feet lying north of the same, being about 271 1-2 feet front on Fifth-av., northwest corner Polk-st., and running back to the river.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

Terms, canal time, with interest at 7 per cent.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

EASY! EASY!

I will sell at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS for $300 each, principal all payable in 3, 4 and 5 years. Only interest for first three years. Com. to Agents. Address H 8, Box 2738, Cincinnati.

Are You Honest?

THEN YOU CAN GET YOURSELF A HOME where things are growing rapidly, in the SOUTHWEST QUARTER OLD CITY LIMITS, and pay only six months interest in advance at 2 per cent per annum. Attend to it, and address P. O. Box 2738, Cincinnati.

Why Don't You Yourself Five Acres?

Easily accessible, NO MONEY DOWN, and make yourself and family rich by cutting into fifty lots next year. No principal payable for three years. Com. to Agents. Address H 8, Box 2738, Cincinnati.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS.

Great Success of the Fire Songs.

A NEW ONE ADDED.

LOST AND SAVED. By G. F. Root.......30 cts.

JUST OUT.

SONGS OF THE OLDEN DAYS. G. F. Root...35 cts.

MEETING. F. W. Root (about as difficult as Millard's Waiting)......50 cts.

BREAKDOWN ON THE SWANEE RIVER. F. W. Root (5th grade)......35 cts

750 Wabash-av 750

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N.Y.

STONE WARE, ETC.

R. ABBEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STONE WARE, GLASS WARE, Rockingham and Yellow Ware,

286 and 288 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

OILS.

REFINED LARD. ALSO WINTER STRAINED LARD OILS, Machine & Burning Oils.

APPLY TO FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Claims against this Company prosecuted in the Bankrupt Court. Proofs must be made at once. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

GERMAN AND HIBERNIA, OF CLEVELAND.

Policy-Holders will find it to their advantage to call on SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

STATE, OF CHICAGO.

This Company is now in Bankruptcy. Policies bought by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED.

150,000 Good Old Brick.
100,000 New Brick.
20 Cords Rubble Stone.
16 Stones, 2 ft. square.

W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 and 113 Fulton-st.

MEDICINAL.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

No. 704 STATE-ST.

Comstocks Rational Food for Invalids and Infants.

In consequence of the increasing sale, we are instructed to reduce the price to 75 cents per can. Discount to the trade. HALSEY BROS., Western Agents.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Matthews & Murphy, TAILORS,

HAVE REMOVED to 468 Wabash-av. They open with a large and select stock of Imported Goods for men's wear.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A Building near Sherman and Briggs House, West Side, suited for WHOLESALE GROCERS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Address I 63, Tribune office, stating place for interview.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders.

We have on hand, and for sale, a large stock of three-inch JOISTS AND TIMBER. Bills cut to order. Saw Mill and Daniels' Planers. CHARLES FITZ SIMONS, cor. Union and West Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE.

PEW FOR SALE.

Pew No. 142, in Grace Episcopal Church. Inquire of J. H. DIX, 56 and 60 South Water-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

ELY, Tailor & Draper,

657 Wabash-av., Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious Salesrooms,

283 & 285 Wabash-av.

Corner Van Buren-st.,

And are receiving the most complete stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

ever offered in the West! They are manufacturing the CELEBRATED

HENDERSON BOOT!

AS USUAL.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

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FOUNDATIONS.

Meeting of Several Leading Chicago Architects.

Interesting Discussion on the Subject of Foundations for Buildings.

Opinions Expressed by Messrs. Boyington, Thomas, Wight, and Others.

Why Chicago Cannot Procure a Good Article of Cleveland Stone.

The Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects met last evening at the office of Carter, Drake, & Wight, No. 21 East Van Buren street, to discuss the "nature of the foundations of buildings required in Chicago."

While the meeting was slowly gathering, those who came early spent the time in canvassing informally the excellences of the various building stones offered in this market.

The Cincinnati stone seemed to be growing in favor.

The opinion was expressed that Chicago would get this year a very poor quality of stone from the Cleveland quarries, the New York market absorbing the best of it. The stone is used for the finest buildings in that city.

The possibility of combining and securing the choicest of that material was suggested. It was thought that little could be done to secure so desirable a result.

It was said that one reason for our builders getting a poorer grade of stone, was that they never could afford to wait. They hurried their jobs through to completion without waiting to make the proper selection.

The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock, by the President, Mr. Boyington. The architects present besides were, Messrs. Wight, Drake, Ross, Clark, Thomas, Howe, and Willett.

Mr. Willett was called upon to speak upon the topic of the evening. He said that he didn't know anything about "Chicago foundations." He was anxious to be informed.

A general desire was expressed to hear from Mr. Boyington on the subject.

Mr. Boyington said that he had learned the subject of the evening only a short time before coming to the place. His view in regard to the matter of debate was that there was no plan that could be carried out in all cases. The bottom under the city was clay, going from the river toward the lake. This made a good, solid foundation. At State street it was three feet deeper than at Clark. At Clark street there seemed to be a sort of ridge, sloping either way. In the vicinity of Van Buren street, the foundation was unreliable. A little further south it was necessary to go down thirty feet to reach the clay. Beyond that was quicksand, and the foundation was treacherous. The towers of Laird Collier's church, when built, went down two or three feet, causing great damage to the front of the building. The descent was not entirely perpendicular. The earth adjoining the tower was depressed, and at a little distance elevated.

Mr. Wight said he had known instances of the ground rising on the opposite side of the street to where a cellar was being dug and above quicksand.

Mr. Boyington mentioned other instances of the same kind. He stated that under the timber and walls of the First Baptist Church he used piles. The piles went easily. He dug down nine or ten feet, and drove piles about 24 feet. He did not know the thickness of the clay bed. It varied.

Mr. Drake said that over the river the clay bed was very thick.

Mr. Boyington said that the settling of foundations would continue a year, in some instances more. At the corner of Washington and Clark streets, the clay bed was about seven feet below the surface. It was not customary to pile ordinary buildings. A bed of concrete was sometimes placed under the foundations.

Mr. Thomas said that under the city buildings in San Francisco they were making a bed of concrete over the entire foundation. On the West Side and North Side the foundations were better—generally clay.

Mr. Wight asked the area of the quicksand district.

Mr. Boyington said it begins at State street, increasing toward Wabash avenue, forming a basin extending southward as far as he had had any experience, ending in the river. It seemed as if there had once been a pond extending north and south between State street and Wabash avenue.

Mr. Wight wanted to know how the foundation of the water-tower was laid.

Mr. Boyington said it was laid on a quicksand. They dug down ten or twelve feet, and then drove piles very thickly to the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. Occasionally in driving, the piles would fly out upon striking granite boulders, which were sometimes found in this vicinity several feet in diameter. Another difficulty in building the tower was caused by the tower having to be pierced in many places for the water pipes. Mr. Boyington explained the manner of building the tower at length. He thus went on to detail his experience in connection with the Chicago University. He placed the foundation on the surface of the ground without digging. The foundation was low enough to be of the proper grade, and to be out of the way of frost. The tower did not settle at all. About seventy feet distant from the tower, where they wished to place the observatory, the quicksand occurred, and it was found necessary to build the foundation in the same manner as that of the west tower. The foundations of St. Paul's Church was placed on the surface of the ground. If the quicksand was a little below the surface in any place, this was the best manner of laying foundations.

Mr. Wight said that he had asked various experienced architects what it was best to do where there was quicksand. No satisfactory information had ever been given. Under Trinity Church, New York, was placed a bed of concrete seventy-five feet square and ten feet thick, and left several months to harden. It was not generally known that Trinity Church tower stood upon a bed of quicksand. After building it continued for twenty years to settle, and he believed it was still settling. Less than four years ago they were repairing gaps in the front windows. The speaker had been told that the best way to put concrete was in the shape of a "vertical section of a truncated cone," so that it would press out sideways.

Mr. Thomas said that in the quicksands in Montreal, he had often seen foundations laid upon heavy sticks of timber laid longitudinally, tamarack being generally used.

Mr. Boyington stated that in Massachusetts, in building on mush or swamp bottom, he had had good success by digging a trench two feet deep, and filling up with sand-gravel to the bottom of the foundation.

Mr. Drake said that there was but one building in Boston, and that building a Catholic Church, for whose foundations it had been found necessary to lay a bed of concrete.

Mr. Thomas asked Mr. Boyington's opinion in regard to footing stones.

Mr. Boyington replied that the Joliet stone for that purpose was as good as any in the world. Some of the stone would decay here or anywhere else. This soft portion of the stone was taken from the quarry near the surface, when they were "stripping" it.

Mr. Willett spoke of soft places in stone, where holes were eaten when the stone was exposed. He thought it was caused by the existing in it of sulphite of iron, which afterwards became oxide of iron.

The opinion was generally expressed that the Illinois stone did better when laid at right angles to its natural bed; also that silica was an excellent preservation of the stone.

Mr. Wight spoke of the practice of diminishing the width of footing stones ascending towards the foundation.

Mr. Boyington said that would depend very much upon what weight you wanted to put on the foundations. When the weight was applied at particular places when iron columns were used, if a single stone were used it was likely to turn up at one of the edges.

Mr. Wight said that he had often seen a base stone seven feet broad and twelve inches thick used in New York, and an iron column placed on it without danger to the structure.

In answer to a question from Mr. Willett, Mr. Boyington said that eight inches was the minimum thickness for sidewalk stones. The Joliet stone was not to be trusted for lintels. The sandstones were a little more trustworthy, but ought not to be used where there was great superincumbent weight. A safe way to build sidewalks would be to put brick arches under them. But this was objectionable, as lessening the room. Our Joliet stone made as good sidewalks as any that could be found.

Mr. Wight had noticed some very slender iron columns and beams being put under sidewalks since the fire, he should think not to exceed four inches in thickness. He wished to know if they were safe.

Mr. Boyington had never known any of them to yield, although they sometimes had to sustain heavy weights.

A vote of thanks was rendered to Mr. Boyington for the information that he had imparted.

The subject selected for the next meeting was "Brick walls, stone walls, and piers."

The meeting adjourned.

The Custom House Site and the Free Library.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The suggestion of a writer in your paper, this morning, for the United States to appropriate the present lot, with the building, on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, to the use of our great library, should be at once acted upon. The number of superficial feet of ground which the Government requires on Quincy street to be closed against the general public and appropriated to its exclusive use, by the city, is greater than that of the old site, and would be no more than a fair equivalent.

But there are other reasons why this should now be done. The impression is general, and fast gaining the strength of a painful conviction, that the public of Chicago have been unfairly dealt by in the removal of the site! What are the facts?

First—The law required that the United States should take the remainder of the block on which the Government buildings were already, if the same could be obtained by purchase or condemnation "*at a reasonable price for the ground.*"

Second—Assuming that it could not be had at such a price by purchase, the owners having asked too high a price for the ground, the Secretary of the Treasury *instructed* United States Attorney Glover to institute *proceedings to condemn.*

The law of England, as well as the law of the United States, in all such cases, is: That, whenever such a proceeding is commenced by the filing of the petition, *the purchase of the land* in cited in the petition *is made;* and the only question remaining is, "What is the amount of the purchase money to be paid to the owners of the land? For this purpose, the commission or jury is granted, and the inquiry proceeds to the end." From the moment that such a proceeding is instituted, the land *is bound* to abide the issue of the award. The owners can neither sell, mortgage, lease, nor build upon it. It becomes at once the land of the Corporation or Government condemning; and it is a mere question of *what price.* The owners *must* receive it as reasonable. The owner and corporation having been unable to agree upon such price, the law calls in disinterested parties to decide between them. This is the whole philosophy of what is called and known as "condemning property."

The extraordinary course of the United States in departing from the well-known law, in respect to the block in question, has certainly justified the universal suspicion of the public mind that, while professing to condemn, it intended to merely *trifle.* It instituted the proceeding nearly a month since, and the owners of the property accordingly lost all control over it from that time. The Commission was finally appointed by the United States Court to find the true and "*reasonable price*" of the land to be paid for,—the proceeding itself having taken it for the use of the Government. That Commission consisted of three of the most experienced, safe, and judicious men among our citizens. They found the price to be, not such as the *owners had asked,* but such as it was *really worth.* And the opinion was universal that the Government was to obtain it at a "*reasonable price,*" and that the site was fixed. The figures were sent by telegram to Washington on Saturday, the 10th inst., by Attorney Glover; but, on the 12th, before the Commissioners had signed—before even they had corrected that report, which might have greatly reduced the *figures first* agreed upon, the Government at Washington sent a telegram that they had accepted the offer of the Bigelow Block, and to discontinue all further proceedings as to the old site.

It would have been fortunate if certain parties, acting in connection with the sale of the Bigelow Block, had not, before that telegram was received, on the same day, made purchases very near the site, on Clark street. It is also unfortunate that the streets were filled with rumors of fraud, and speculation, and change; and certain parties were proclaiming that *the "change" was inevitable.* If all this had been pre-decreed, it was a most cruel and oppressive piece of trifling in which the United States Courts and government officers were engaged, putting owners and witnesses to great expense, and keeping a Commission in session for two days; all for the purpose, as it would seem now, of manifesting their power—a power of tyranny, telling them, before even a report was signed, that the farce had been played out; that another and different piece of land had been taken, without inquiry as to its value, but on *conditions* which may render even its taking impracticable. Quincy street, the property of the people and general public, must be surrendered *as a free gift* to consummate that purchase. There is the opportunity desired of obtaining the site for a Library.

Now, we undertake to say that if the people of the city are to make a gift of one of their streets, the United States can certainly afford to *donate* the site it is about to abandon, as a recompense. The Free Library placed on the corner, instead of the Custom House, will restore that equilibrium of security and price, which the apparent determination of the Secretary to remove the site, against the express letter of the law, has greatly unsettled and disturbed. The location being, as it now will be, in the very centre of the new hotels,—between the Pacific and Palmer Houses,—near the United States offices, and convenient to all the great thoroughfares,—Madison, Clark, and State streets,—the Free Library would soon be followed by the Historical Society, Academy of Sciences, Academy of Design, and all other buildings which *marked* the progress of our civilization before the fire.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

THE LAW COURTS.

How Marriages are Contracted Out in Iowa.

A Man Seeks to be Divorced from a Wife who was Wedded to Him at the Muzzle of a Revolver.

What Constitutes Extreme and Repeated Cruelty.

Circuit Court.

A CONDENSED NOVEL.

A divorce case with some new features was brought into this Court yesterday. Stephen P. Hicks asks that he be carefully relieved from the bonds of matrimony now existing, as he says, *pro forma,* between himself and one Anna. The complainant says that upon the 28th day of November last, he being a resident of and a farmer in the County of Blackhawk, in the State of Iowa, visited the town of Waterloo, having in his custody a wagon load of wheat for delivery on commission to a warehouseman in the town. As a return load he had to take back a quantity of stone, awaiting the loading of which he stood upon the street corner where he met one Alfred Alline, who was in a buggy drawn by a team of horses. Alline stopped and invited complainant to ride with him. He rode, as he supposed, upon his friendly invitation, when he was carried to Alline's house. During the ride, there was some friendly converse. When the ride was completed, Alline invited complainant in. He objected, by reason of something he saw in the invitation which indicated danger, but being induced thereto by the proffer of a pistol and the threat of "shoot," he did alight and entered the house. Having entered the house, he was encountered by one Anna Severance (the defendant) and her aunt, Clara Severance. Being in custody of these females, the man Alline left shortly, to return with some person who was represented to be a Justice of the Peace, whereupon Alline produced lawful authority for complainant's marriage with the woman Severance. Having procured this, Alline demanded that the marriage should take place forthwith, and because if he did not, then there would be a killing. Under these threats the ceremony was gone through with, but under duress and without consent, and thereupon complainant left defendant, wherefore, under all these circumstances, he claims that the marriage is void.

Superior Court.

ANOTHER DEFINITION.

There has been on trial before Judge Jameson during the past two weeks a series of divorce cases, in the course of which he has been called upon to define what in law constitutes drunkenness and extreme and habitual cruelty. Yesterday, in the case of Mary against Joachim Boelkow, he was called upon to state what constitutes evidence of adultery.

Mrs. Boelkow having complained of her husband that he was cruel, there resulted a large number of papers, called pleadings, which culminated in a cross-bill and its accessories. By the cross-bill it was alleged that Mary was no better than she ought to be, and that one John Geik knew it. Issue was formed upon these facts, and the case went to the jury with liberty on its part to seal its verdict.

The substance of the instructions was that if the jury believe that the complainant in the original bill, and defendant in the cross-bill (Mary) and one John Geik were in the month of October, 1871, at the residence of the parties in Jefferson, in this county, together in the private sleeping-room of Mary in the night time, with the door of such sleeping-room shut on several occasions, and that they so remained in said private sleeping-room for hours at a time alone, then such conduct on the part of Mary, if unexplained, would warrant the jury in finding her guilty of the crime of adultery. So if the woman was at the hour of 9 o'clock, in the evening, lying on the bed by the side of John Geik, in Geik's room, with his arms around her, she and he being alone in the room, without a light, then this is a circumstance to be considered as to whether adultery was committed, and to be considered by the jury in determining whether there was guilt. But the fact of adultery may be inferred from circumstances that lead to it as the only reasonable conclusion, so if the jury believed (from the evidence) that Mary was in her private sleeping room in the house of her husband, with Mr. Gik, alone, at an unreasonable hour of the night, and her conduct is irreconcilable with the idea of her innocence, then she should be found guilty of adultery.

On the other side, too, as to cruelty, the fact that a woman simply puffs her husband's whiskers once is not sufficient to authorize the jury to find the woman guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty.

INSURANCE CASE.

An action of debt was commenced by Samuel W. Fuller, Esq., against the Lumberman's Insurance Company of Chicago. There is claimed in this action $5,000 for debt, and an equivalent amount as damages. [It is presumed that Mr. Fuller, who was the nominee for Judge, *vice* McAllister, resigned, is suing to recover for an insurance upon his extensive library lost by fire, which occurred early in October.]

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

New Proceeding—Proceeding was commenced for an adjudication of bankruptcy against Joseph Guson and Samuel Sulkey, of Cook County, by Sely Lebricht of Gardiner, Grundy County. The petitioning creditor claims $520, and charges that there has been on the part of the debtor a suspension of payment of the commercial paper mentioned.

Adjudication—George Stewart, of Belvidere.

Opposition to Discharge—Opposition was filed by Paton & Co., of New York, against the discharge of Aaron Freundlich, of Chicago.

Discharged—William H. Bolshaw, of Chicago.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Hamilton N. Eldridge, Esq., was appointed—he being a creditor, to administer upon the estate of Elizabeth E. Norton, lately defunct, under bond of $14,000.

Criminal Court.

FAILED TO AGREE.

In the case of Louisa Boyce, charged with stealing a dead man's property, as stated yesterday, the jury failed to agree.

COME AND TAKE HIM.

A Young Minnesota Forger Captured in This City—An Attempt to Beat a Chicago Bank Results in His Arrest.

The Sheriff of St. Paul, Minn., sent a despatch to the Chief of Police in this city, two days ago, calling for the arrest of a young man named Edward M. Wright, who was accused of larceny and burglary. The culprit was described as a good-looking and well-dressed man, with a plausible address. He left Minnesota a few weeks ago, and was traced here by some means unknown to the outside world. Among the scattered saloons of this city, however, the clue was lost, and the Chicago detectives were called upon to ferret out the fugitive. After a prolonged search Detectives Elliott and Simmons succeeded in arresting a person answering the description given in the telegram at noon yesterday. He was conveyed at once to the Central Station, where he was thoroughly searched. Several papers were found upon him; among them a number of blank checks on the banking firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. Three of the checks were filled out and called for payment to Morris Claise, of the sum of $151.75. Two of the checks bore the signature of W. B. Pierce, and one was signed by L. M. Pierce. The latter, having a stamp upon it, was presented yesterday morning to the cashier of the establishment mentioned. That official immediately pronounced it spurious, but the fellow, Wright, said it was a mistake, and managed to get away. This fact came to the knowledge of the police a little before the Minnesota sharper was arrested, and this it was that gave the officers a clue to his hiding-place. The Sheriff of St. Paul has been telegraphed to, but if he can advance against the prisoner no crime more serious than that of forgery, Wright will be held to answer for his banking transactions in Chicago before the Criminal Court of Cook County.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Schanck's Case Closed and Taken Under Advisement.

Charges Preferred Against Chief Fire Marshal Williams.

He is Accused of Drunkenness, Carrying Beer into an Engine House, Disorderly Conduct, Inefficiency, Accepting a Bribe, Etc.

The Police and Fire Commissioners yesterday morning resumed their examination into the charges against Assistant Fire Marshal Schanck. There were present Commissioners Talcott, Sheridan and Chadwick. Commissioner Rehm came in late. The evidence was exceedingly dry, tedious, uninteresting and monotonous.

FRANK T. SWEENEY,

foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, testified that he had been a fireman for 20 years; for 13 years he had been a member of the paid department; had known Schanck the whole time; was at the Drake-Farwell block fire; did not see anything inefficient in his conduct on that occasion; saw Schanck on the 7th of October; he was not intoxicated at the time; saw him at the Canal street fire, and believed him sober then. He thought Schanck a capable and efficient Fire Marshal; with proper assistance and support he would be able to manage a fire. No Marshal could be capable without assistance.

ANTON BERG,

formerly a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, testified that he believed Schanck a competent fireman. Never saw Schanck drunk. He was sober at the Saturday night fire.

E. W. WAGNER,

also formerly a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, was four years in Chicago. Supposed that he was as good a judge of the competency of a fireman as any other pipeman.

THOS. BARRY,

formerly foreman of the steamer Long John, three years on the Economy, thought Schanck was competent for the position of Assistant Fire Marshal; never saw him under the influence of liquor; did not think him exactly qualified for the position of Chief Marshal. He thought Sweeny was the best man in the Department for Chief Marshal. He did not know of any drunkenness or demoralization in the Fire Department, nor did he ever hear of the Sweeny clique.

AUGUST GOODWIN

considered Schanck a capable and efficient fireman. He was rather excitable. Benner was the coolest and most capable of the Marshals.

J. G. HALLOCK

drives Hook and Ladder No. 4; thought Schanck as capable as any man for the position of Assistant Marshal. Schanck was sober at the Saturday night fire. He was sober at the Canal street fire. Never saw Schanck drunk at any fire. He was four years in the Rice Engine House, and never saw him drunk there. He never heard of the "Sweeney clique," nor heard the qualifications of the Chief Marshal talked of.

NICHOLAS LEWIS,

pipeman of the steamer Economy, was on the steamer J. B. Rice. He was at the Drake-Farwell block fire. Believed Schanck to be a capable and efficient Marshal. He has been invariably sober at fires. At the State street fire, upon which testimony had been taken, when Schanck ordered a stream into the second story, there was fire there.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

Secretary of the Home Fire Insurance Company, belonged to the volunteer fire department. He was at the Drake-Farwell Block fire. Schanck was there. He thought Schanck was capable and efficient. He thought himself competent to express an opinion of his (Schanck's) ability. Was in the habit of going to fires. Never saw Schanck intoxicated. Saw the fire at Heath & Milligan's, and had a heavy interest in it. Thought it a well-stopped fire.

JOSEPH STULZ,

pipeman, testified that Schanck was, as far as he knew, capable and efficient.

ENOUGH TESTIMONY.

The Board here suggested that the testimony was becoming monotonous.

Mr. Adams, Schanck's counsel, suggested that he had twenty other witnesses, who would testify to Schanck's ability, sobriety and professional excellence.

The Board decided that they had heard witnesses enough.

THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Adams then proceeded with his argument. It was to the effect that Schanck was as good as any one else in his position; that whatever might have been his short comings, they were well known to the Chief Fire Marshal two years ago, and that had they been of a serious character they would have been brought before the Board at that time. The fact that they had not been so brought up for investigation, proved that either they were trifling or were brought up on the present occasion for private purposes.

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The Board here determined to take the case under advisement.

The Board then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

CHARGES AGAINST MARSHAL WILLIAMS.

Previous to adjournment, Assistant Marshal Schanck preferred the following charges against Marshal Williams:

To the Honorable the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: Robert A. Williams, Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago, is hereby charged with violation of the rules and regulations of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, and of improper conduct in his office of Fire Marshal, as follows, to wit:

1. The said Robert A. Williams, while Fire Marshal, as aforesaid, to wit, in the City of Chicago, violated Article 12 of Section 10 of Chapter 2, and Section 8 of Chapter 3 of the said rules and regulations,—in this, that the said Robert A. Williams was intoxicated.

2. The said Robert A. Williams violated Article 14 of Section 10 of Chapter 2 of said rules and regulations in this, that heretofore, to wit: Oct. 7, 1871, in said City of Chicago, the said Robert A. Williams, being at said time Fire Marshal, as aforesaid, took and carried into an engine house, occupied by the Fire Department of said city, a pail of beer, and then and there left said beer, the same being there and then intoxicating liquor.

3. That said Robert A. Williams, while he was Fire Marshal, as aforesaid, heretofore, to wit: in said city, violated Section 9 of Chapter 3 of said rules and regulations in this, that he was guilty of disorderly conduct.

4. That the said Robert A. Williams, while he was Fire Marshal as aforesaid, to wit: at divers times and days between the first day of July, 1868, and the first day of January, 1872, been guilty of inefficiency and incapacity in the service of the Fire Department, contrary to Section 6, of Chapter 3 of said rules and regulations.

5. That the said Robert A. Williams, while he was Fire Marshal as aforesaid, heretofore, to wit: in said city, received a bribe from one George W. Harris, to wit: the sum of $500 in money, to induce and influence said Robert A. Williams to exert his influence and power as such Fire Marshal, corruptly and in violation of his duty as such Fire Marshal, to procure the employment of the said George W. Harris to repair the apparatus, equipments, and other property used and provided for the extinguishment of fires in said city of Chicago.

6. That the said Robert A. Williams, while Fire Marshal, as aforesaid, to wit: at divers times and days between July 1, 1868, and January 1, 1872, at said City of Chicago, received from said George W. Harris and other persons unknown, divers large sums of money to induce and influence the said Robert A. Williams to exercise his influence and power as such Fire Marshal corruptly and with favor for the benefit of said Harris and said unknown persons respectively.

THE WITNESSES.

The witnesses to sustain the charge are thirty-nine in number. Among them may be noticed the names of Dennis G. Sweeny, F. T. Sweeny, G. Rau (accused by one of the witnesses a day or two ago of carrying something from a burning building under his vest), Nicholas Dubach, and many of the witnesses up before the Board in the trial of Schanck.

ALREADY EXAMINED TWICE.

It may not be generally known that the charges of bribery have been before two Grand Juries already, and dismissed, Schanck's labors not meeting with the success he hoped for.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at 2 o'clock for the duties of the regular meeting.

Fire Marshal Williams presented charges of intoxication against Daniel Reordan, driver of the steamer Titsworth. Reordan said he was appointed in September, had drank nothing for two years; felt sick and took a drink. It overpowered him before he knew it. Thomas Shay, foreman, testified that his condition on that day was such as to incapacitate him for duty. As he was a witness to testify in another case sentence was suspended.

Myrond Crum was accused of neglect of duty. He went to breakfast while the other driver was out.

Shay said he was a good man to attend to his stock and attended to business. He was occasionally mulish and ugly. He had been up before the Board for disobedience a year ago.

Reordan was discharged.

Commissioner Rhem moved to fine Crum ten days' pay.

Commissioner Chadwick seconded the motion.

Commissioners Sheridan and Talcott wanted to make it five days.

Finally they compromised and made it seven days.

The Board proceeded to pass upon the various bills of the Fire Department, after which they adjourned until daybreak this morning to consider the charges against Chief Fire Marshall Williams.

NO QUORUM.

Not Enough Aldermen on Hand Last Night at the Council to Proceed with Business.

There was more joy in the Council Chamber last evening than has been witnessed there since the mob cheered Hesing. In accordance with the motion of Ald. Holden, on Monday evening, seven members of the Council assembled. The reporters were in full force with sharpened pencils. At 7:30 o'clock, Ald. Gill cried, "Call the roll." The Clerk said the clock was four minutes fast.

The four minutes expiring, Ald. Gill said: "Mr. Clerk, call the roll."

The Clerk said it was all right, but the clock was still two minutes fast.

This chronological discrepancy produced a convulsive titter.

Ald. Gill said, "Call the roll, Mr. Clerk."

Ald. Holden looked at his watch, and said the city clock was still some minutes fast.

Ald. Gill appealed to the reporters.

The reporters suggested that the dial in the Chamber dictated the time of the city. If that clock was wrong, then the city must abide by the consequences.

This decision, gravely delivered, was received with evidences of the supremest satisfaction.

The Clerk called the roll, and declared no quorum present.

The Council then adjourned.

Every Alderman congratulated every other Alderman on the general good fortune.

On retiring amid general rejoicings, several Aldermen were met. Ald. Schaffner wanted to know if he was to be made a fool of. Ald. Schmitz looked as happy as the rest. Ald. McGenniss looked disappointed. He inquired whether there were enough Aldermen up-stairs for a quorum.

Mr. Moody said there were now, but he was not going up.

Hence they went their way.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE DE STOPPELLIER.

The concert at the Third Unitarian Church last evening was a notable affair in many respects. The attendance was large, the audience appreciative, and the occasion was one of more than ordinary interest, as it was signalled by the *debut* of Marie de Stoppellier, a girl 12 years of age, the daughter of Madame de Stoppellier, the well-known teacher of music and French. If any went prepared to offset the tender years of the young pianist against any number of shortcomings, those persons found small opportunity for the exercise of their generous intentions, for the little lady stood in slight need of any excuses. She chose for her undertakings the difficult music of Gottschalk, Prudent, Thalberg, Eugene Monio, etc., and the manner in which she acquitted herself showed that she had not overestimated her powers. In brilliancy of execution and in accuracy as to the minute details of the score she might be considered remarkable were she 24 instead of 12. Indeed, in these respects she is the equal of many public performers who have studied more years than she has lived. Her touch is bold, clear-cut, and well assured, and her command over the instrument, in dealing with the octaves, is that of a grown person. Her conception and interpretation of the works of the great composers indicate a degree of precocious talent partaking of absolute genius, if not of inspiration. What she lacks in depth of feeling and expression, added years and study alone can bring, but it is not too much to predict that if her life and faculties are spared, the child of last evening will be heard from as one of the world's great artists. Among the other pleasing features of the programme were the accompaniments of Miss Carrie Donnelly, the vocal selections by Mr. Uno Widestrand, the violin solos of Master Buisseret, the "Marseillaise," by Leonie de Stoppellier (*Octat* 9), and a cornet solo by Mr. Caille.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the Academy of Music, this evening, Lucille Western appears, for the first time in Chicago, in the drama of "The Mendicant; or, Stricken Blind," which will also be given on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday evening, "Oliver Twist," and the last appearance of Miss Western.

—At the West Side Opera House, a choice bill at the hands of Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

—Con. T. Murphy, of the Manning Minstrels, has been presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the troupe.

BEER ASKS EXEMPTION.

Meeting of Germans who Oppose the New Temperance Law.

Addresses by Prominent Editors and Politicians.

Resolutions Adopted Asking for a Modification of the Law.

Over a thousand Germans assembled in the Turner Hall on West Twelfth street, last evening, to express their views on the recently enacted Temperance law, and to urge the Legislature to repeal it so far as beer and wine are concerned. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, those present, however, conducting themselves in an orderly manner. Emil Dietzsch called the assemblage to order, and nominated Mr. Von Langer for President. He was elected, and, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced

MR. WILLIAM RAPP.

Mr. Rapp said the law enacted was not a Temperance law of the same stamp as the Sunday laws, but was merely an under-hand game to abolish saloons. It was almost impossible for men to rent buildings for saloons, on account of their liability for damages in case a suit was brought against them. Keeping a saloon was as lawful as keeping a shoe shop or a dry goods store, and he thought that the intention of the law could not be carried out, as it would operate for the benefit of drunkards. Wives would bring suits and recover damages, at the instigation of their husbands. He reviewed an editorial in yesterday's TRIBUNE, claiming that it was inconsistent, as it said in one place that beer and wine might have been exempted, and in another endorsed the law as a whole. He urged the so-called foreigners to organize and petition the Legislature to modify or repeal the law. When the news of its enactment reached the Fatherland, Germans who intended to immigrate would avoid Illinois on account of its liquor law, as they had avoided the South on account of slavery.

MR. MITCHELL,

editor of the *Free Press,* then addressed the meeting. He considered organization necessary in order to test the constitutionality of the law. When the Sunday laws were being agitated, Edmund Jussen had written to Chief Justice Chase regarding them, and had received a reply that led him to believe that the Supreme Court would decide all such laws to be unconstitutional, on the ground that they interfered with the personal liberty of the people.

HERMAN RASTER

thought a great many people did not understand the law. It was not a Temperance law of the character of the Maine liquor law, but entirely different. Every one could drink as much as he wanted to, but the saloon-keeper was made liable for any damage a person who became drunk in his place might do. It was not very difficult for respectable men to get the bond required, and it would have a tendency to eradicate the low grog shops, which he thought was very desirable. The Germans, as a people, were not drunkards. They had moral courage sufficient to enable them to stop when they had drank so much, while the Americans and Irish could not control their appetite for liquor. He advocated the exemption of wine and beer. The Legislature would not repeal the law entirely, but might be induced to modify it, as an amendment exempting wine and beer came near passing while the law was pending.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Emil Dietzsch, William Rapp, General Lieb, Emil Rentschauser, and Mr. Schweinfurth. The Committee subsequently submitted the subjoined report:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, in General Assembly convened:

WHEREAS, Your Honorable Body has lately enacted a law which makes it a misdemeanor for any person within this state to retail spirituous liquors, unless a license has been procured and a bond filed in the penal sum of $3,000, conditioned for the good conduct of all to whom liquors may be sold; and,

WHEREAS, Said law further provides that, in addition thereto, not only the property of the retailer, but also that of the landlord renting his premises to such retailer, shall be liable for all damages done by any intoxicated person, although such damages where the intoxication has not even been caused in the presence or under the control of such retailer of liquors; and,

WHEREAS, Such enactments can but be looked upon as subversive of all individual liberty guaranteed to the people of this Republic, and can only lead to persecutions and oppression, in affording evil-minded persons an opportunity, by means of perjury and villany of all kinds, to prey upon a class of business men who are as much entitled to the protection of the laws as all other people; and,

WHEREAS, We cannot but regard the law in question as productive of the rankest hypocrisy, and the evil habit of home tippling, which must inevitably result in dangerous consequences to the family circle, and to respectable social converse; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, your undersigned petitioners, who do not believe that temperance can be enforced by police regulations and compulsion, but think that the end aimed at can only be reached by educating the masses, and by applying moral agencies, would respectfully petition your Honorable Body to take the law in question into serious consideration, and repeal the same.

GENERAL LIEB

stated that it was useless to attempt to petition the Legislature to exempt beer and wine, as the members knew exactly how the Germans felt when the law was passed. The only remedy they had was at the ballot-box. They must hold the party which enacted such laws responsible. He read a plank of the Missouri platform deprecating sumptuary legislation.

MR RASTER

said the Germans could get what they wanted by petitioning to the Legislature, and pitched into the Missouri Liberals, calling them a "bankrupt party."

MR. RAPPE

went for General Lieb for bringing politics into the meeting. Politics should not govern the Germans in this matter. If the Americans learned that there had been a political discussion they would laugh.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

General Lieb offered as an amendment to the resolutions the following:

Resolved, That we will not support any candidates who do not pledge themselves to vote against all laws which interfere with the liberties of the people; and work for the repeal of such as have been enacted.

The amendment was lost.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Raster moved that the Legislature be petitioned to except beer and wine, and the motion was adopted.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

Fire-Proof Miniature Building.

J. H. McKernan has removed with his fire proof miniature building to the rooms of the Board of Public Works on Adams street, near LaSalle, and to-day will put fire in it to exhibit its manner of working. All persons interested are invited to call, and we will take pleasure in explaining it.

Building Material.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand brick for sale on the dock and aboard vessel at Fairport Harbor, thirty miles below Cleveland, O. Call on or address Fountain & Barton, Painesville, O.

Jewelry.

The many friends and customers of Edson H. Goodrich, jeweller, will be pleased to learn that he has just completed fitting up a store at No. 137 Twenty-second street, and has opened with a new stock of watches, jewelry, etc., from the best Eastern manufacturers, which he will sell at his usual low prices.

Robertson,

the stationer, No. 379 Wabash avenue, is daily receiving large additions to his immense stock. He will not be undersold. He has one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the city.

An Appeal.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you serve the cause of humanity by publishing this, in behalf of a very worthy woman, a widow, Mrs. Andrews, who was burned out of her little home this morning at 155 West Madison street. Now, I call upon some good humanitarian, man or woman, to see that she is provided for *at once.* I would do this myself, but I am a burnt-outer and an invalid since the great fire. I have done this without consulting her.

Very respectfully, MRS. J. S. FULLER,
No. 412 West Madison street.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

The Railroad Agents' Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention adjourned this afternoon. A good deal of discussion was had on various subjects, but about the only tangible thing done was the adoption of resolutions that the so-called colony rates are hereby entirely discontinued for all parties moving westward, either in large or small numbers. Regular first and second-class passenger rates shall be demanded. Holders of second-class tickets shall receive only accommodations provided for second-class passengers. Free passes are discontinued on account of colony or emigration business. No excursion rates to be given, or round trip tickets sold, or cars or trains chartered between points east of the Mississippi, and points west thereof.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Can Horse Railway Companies be Assessed for Improving Streets on Which Their Tracks are Laid?

Opinion of Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court.

City of Chicago *vs.* The People *ex rel* Hiram Norton *et al.*—appeal from the Superior Court of Chicago. Opinion by McAllister, J.

This case arises upon demurrer to the return of applicant to an alternative writ of *mandamus* awarded to compel the payment to relators of a claim of $4,728.68, alleged to be a balance due them as assignees of George W. Travers & Co., upon estimates issued to the latter, for work done under a contract for curbing, filling, and macadamizing Chicago avenue.

The demurrer was sustained, and a peremptory writ ordered against appellant, requiring it forthwith to pay or cause to be paid to relator, the principal sum of $3,013.38, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the several estimates composing said principal sum, from the respective dates of the same, amounting to $657.41, making a total amount of $4,072.79; from which judgment an appeal was taken to this Court, and the points made for reversal are:

First. That, under the contract between appellant and Travers & Co., the city was not liable for the principal sum.

Second. That interest was improperly allowed.

Third. If the city is liable, the order should have been that it proceed to levy a tax to pay the amount due, instead of a peremptory order to pay.

Before the hearing below, a stipulation between the parties was made by their respective attorneys and filed, to the effect that if, upon the decisions of the cause, the Court should be of opinion that in any form of action *ex contractu* or *ex delicto* in law or equity, the relators or George W. Travers & Co., either in their own name or in their name to relatory use, would be entitled to recover any sum of money, or have any relief of or from the respondents, then a peremptory writ of *mandamus* might issue for said amount, said writ to be in such form as the Court might Judge proper, waiving all objections for want or misjoinder of parties. This stipulation being binding upon the parties, relieves this Court from all consideration of the third point made by appellant's counsel, consequently the first and second alone will be discussed.

First, then, under any view of the matters disclosed by the record by the allegations of the writ not traversed, and the facts stated in the return, which must, so far as well pleaded, be taken as true, would appellant be liable in any form of action at law or proceeding in equity? By the facts so admitted and stated, it appears that the ordinance ordering the improvements and the levy of the assessment was passed May 3, 1867, by which the sum of $28,563.43 was directed to be assessed upon real estate deemed specially benefited by the improvement in proportion as nearly as might be to the benefit resulting thereto, and $21,048.45 be charged to the city at large.

On the 10th day of June, 1867, the assessment roll was completed, and on the 17th of the same month, the assessment was confirmed by the Council, and the warrant issued on the 29th. That of the above sum assessed upon property deemed benefited, the sum of $4,965.56 was assessed upon the right of way and property of the North Chicago Railway Company, as the amount of special benefits resulting to that corporation. That before Travers & Co., entered into the contract in question, one-half of the amount of the assessment upon property deemed specially benefited, had been paid into the City Treasury. On the 14th day of August, 1867, the contract was made between appellant and Travers & Co., by which the latter undertook to do the work, the details of which it is needless to state, only that the appellant agreed to pay them when the contract should be wholly completed by Travers & Co., when the work should be accepted by the Board of Public Works, and *when* the special assessments levied, or to be levied, should be collected.

It is admitted that the work was completed by Travers & Co., according to contract, and accepted by the Board, the estimates assessed and assigned to the relators; but it also appears that appellant failed to collect any of the sum assessed upon the property of the Railway Company, and failed to obtain a judgment for it, because the Railway Company was wholly exempt from any such levy. That subsequently appellant attempted to levy a new assessment for the deficiency, but failed to obtain judgment by reason, as it is alleged in the alternative writ, of its gross negligence and want of diligence in that behalf. The allegations of negligence are specifically denied by the return.

This traverse, we think, is sufficient to raise an issue of fact as to the negligence in regard to the new assessments and precludes the relators from losing any ground of recovery or relief upon it. Under the facts disclosed, appellant has no legal authority to levy a new assessment upon property other than that of the railway company, upon which its due proportion of benefits had already been assessed and paid, not under the thirty-sixth section of Chapter 7, because that section confines the new assessments to a particular class of property, viz.: delinquent property. Beygale *et al.,* vs. the city of Chicago (decided at this term); and if the other property had been assessed its proportion and paid, it then was no delinquency. This is conceded by appellant's counsel. But he insists that it could be levied under the thirty-fifth Section of the same Chapter, which declares, "If in any case the first assessment prove insufficient, the Board of Public Works shall make a second in the same manner, and so on until sufficient moneys shall have been realized to pay for such public improvement."

It has been decided by this court that the source of the power to make special assessments for benefits in such cases, is the right of eminent domain; that, under the Constitution, it can be exercised only by making compensation; that this compensation may be either in money or benefits—City of Chicago *vs.* Larned, 34 Ills., 203.

As to the last proposition, the Court, as then composed, as appears by the opinion in the case, did not wholly concur, nor, if there were a new question, would the Court as now composed wholly concur in it. The ruling principle recognized in that case and others in this State, is that as assessments are in the rates of advantage or benefits they are lawful; that they are an equivalent for the increased value the property derives from the improvement. The charter of the city designates the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works and the Common Council as constituting the tribunal to determine these questions in the first instance. They have acted. The determination has been made, property owner's have acquiesced in it and paid the amount, and if the matter has not technically passed *in rem judicatum,* it would still be as much against the established principles of justice to allow it to be over-ruled by the Commissioners and Council as if it had been a case decided by a court of the highest original jurisdiction in the State. It follows from these views that if appellant can be made liable, absolutely, to the extent of this deficiency, (and that constitutes the balance claimed as due) the liability must be placed upon other grounds than negligence in making a new assessment.

By the act of the General Assembly creating the Railway Company in question, that body was authorized to use the streets only by permission of the Common Council, and then in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, and with such rights and privileges as the Council might, by contract with the Company, prescribe. Under this authority a contract was made long before any of the proceedings to improve Chicago avenue, by which the Railway Company was wholly exempted from such an assessment.

The fact of the existence of this contract was peculiarly within the knowledge of appellant, but it was not a public act. Travers & Co. are not chargeable with notice of it, and the return does not profess to assert any. The effect of the contract was matter of law. If both parties were chargeable with notice of its existence, no mistake as to its effect, whether material or immaterial, would afford any ground for relief in equity.

But if Travers & Co. entered into the contract to do the work, in ignorance of the dealings between appellant and the Railway Company, and upon the supposition that the assessment upon the property by the Railway Company was valid, as it would have been but for the act of appellant exempting it, and were induced to agree to accept the agreement of appellant *when* that assessment was collected, then the mistake would be one of fact on their part, which would operate as a surprise, and equity would relieve if they had taken the proper steps to disaffirm the contract, which it seems they did not do.

But there is still another ground upon which appellant would be liable absolutely. The property of the Railway Company being exempt by the act of appellant, the assessment upon it was invalid. The city had no lien upon it. The amount was never due. The condition of the contract to pay when that assessment was collected was impossible and void, and the promise to that extent was single and absolute. That was the principle upon which the case of Mohn *vs.* The City of Chicago, 33 Ills." 266, was decided. Only this is a stronger case. There the assessment was void because of a want of power in the appellant to make the improvement by special assessment. Here it had the power, but was disabled from exercising it by its own act.

If a person promise to pay a sum of money when he shall collect his demands of another, then if it appear that he had no demands, or if he have and fail to use due diligence to collect them, in either case the promise may be enforced as absolute.—White *vs.* Snell, 5 Pick. 425, S. C. 9 Id 16.

The counsel for appellant relies upon the provision of Section 17, Chapter 6, of the Charter: "Any persons taking any contract with the city, and who agree to be paid from special assessments shall have no claim or lien upon the city in any event, except from the collections of the special assessments made for the work contracted for." This provision was not intended to preclude the Courts from determining the legal effect of the contract, and the difficulty with the counsel's position is that, where the city has no such assessment as it purports to have, the party is to be deemed as not so agreeing. The condition is void, and the promise single. But it may be said that if the contractor does not so agree, then his contract is void by the last clause of the section, viz.: "And no work to be paid for by a special assessment shall be let except to a contractor or contractors who will so agree." Here the contract is not declared void for want of compliance; no penalty is imposed; nor is the power affected. This clause is merely directory.

The second and last point questions the decision of the Court below, in allowing interest upon the estimates from the respective dates of their issue. This was error. There is no express agreement on the part of appellant to pay interest. In such case, appellant being a municipal corporation, is not liable to pay interest—City of Pekin *vs* Reynolds, 31 Ills., 530.

The clause of the contract providing that the contractors should receive the damages which the city might collect of the property-owners, to a certain extent, is not equivalent to an agreement to pay interest.

For this error the judgment is reversed.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, Feb. 15.

CITY LIMITS.

Walter st, between Maxwell and Mitchell sts, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $700.

Walnut st, 50 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $2,500.

Walnut st, s w cor of Wood st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $5,000.

West Lake st, 120 ft, e of Hoyne st, s f, 20x110 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 24, of lots 153 and 154 in Butterfield's Addition, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $780.

Belden av, bet Hurlbut and Larrabee sts, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Dickson st, n of Division st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 7, 1871; consideration, $700.

North Franklin st, s w corner of Elm st, entire block, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $45,000.

Mitchell st, between Blue Island av and Waller st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 20x162½ ft, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $6,100.

Hoyne st, between Monroe and Adams sts, w f, 79x126 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $7,900.

Kansas st, 475 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,500.

McGregor st, near Budlan st, n f, 25x125 ft dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 18 and 19, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 12, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,600.

North Dearborn st, n w corner of Burton place, e f, 50x142 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $9,250.

Lot 5, in Block 4 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,500.

Fulton st, near Union Park place, n f, 50 ft to alley, with other property, dated Dec. 22, 1871; consideration, $10,000.

West Madison st, between Ashland avenue and Paulina st, n f, 26 ft to alley, dated Nov. 29, 1871; consideration, $14,000.

Indiana av, n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x170 ft, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $8,500.

Canal st, 69½ ft s of Forquer st, e f, 24x109 ft, with building, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $6,000.

North Reuben st, 100 ft n of Blanch st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $850.

Lots 10, 11, and 22 of Givins and Gilbert's e 152 ft of Lots 17 and 18 of Lynch's n ½, w ½, n w ¼, Sec 32, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,500.

INCOMPETENT.

Judge Farwell Decides that Clerks of Police Courts Have No Authority to Administer Oaths in Criminal Cases.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, the case of John Johnson, indicted for perjury, was called for trial. It appears, from the indictment given below, that the defendant testified before a Justice of the Peace, as plaintiff in a case wherein Joseph Cella was charged with larceny, and, subsequently, that Cella procured the indictment of Johnson for perjury. The following is a copy of the indictment:

The Grand Jurors, etc., present that, on the 1st of February, in the year 1872, at and within the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, there was defending and being examined in said city of Chicago, before one Daniel Scully, Esq., he, the said Daniel Scully, being then and there a Justice of the Peace, a certain cause wherein the said people of the said State of Illinois were plaintiffs and one Joseph Cella was defendant; and the said Cella being then and there charged by one John Johnson, with the crime of larceny before said Justice of the Peace, he, the said Daniel Scully, as such Justice of the Peace, then and there having jurisdiction to hear and examine said cause; and that he, the said John Johnson, then and there appeared in his own proper person before said Daniel Scully as such Justice of the Peace, and was then and there, in due form of law, sworn as a witness before said Justice of the Peace by one Adam L. Amberg, he, the said Amberg, being then and there Clerk of the Police Court of the West Division of said city of Chicago, *and then and there as such Clerk of said Police Court having full power and authority to administer an oath* to said Johnson in that behalf, etc.

Mr. Ingersoll, who appeared for the prisoner, Johnson, stated to the Court his belief that the indictment in the case would not stand from the fact that the Deputy Police Clerk has no authority to administer an oath to a witness in a criminal case, wherein the people of the State are interested.

The State's Attorney produced and read from Gray's laws and ordinances with regard to the functions of Police Court Clerks, but failed, as he stated to the Court, to find any delegation of power to administer an oath to Clerks of the Police Court.

Judge Farwell then gave it as his opinion that Clerks of Police Courts have no power to administer oaths in cases where a crime against the statute is charged; that Police Justices have no jurisdiction of cases other than violations of the city ordinances, and that when State cases are tried by them as Justices of the Peace, the Clerk has no power to administer an oath, but that the Justice must administer the oath himself.

State's Attorney Reed stated to the Court subsequent to the decision, that he himself, at the time the indictment was made, was of the opinion that it would not stand, but he desired that it should be decided by the Court, embracing, as it does, this new question with regard to the administration of oaths by Police Clerks.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged by order of the Court.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Chicago Lumbermen and the Relief Bill.

It appears that the leading lumber manufacturers in Chicago are not, as was supposed, antagonistic to the bill now before Congress for the remission of duties on lumber and other materials used in the rebuilding of Chicago. No better evidence of their views on this subject could be desired than is afforded in the following telegram, forwarded to Washington yesterday:

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1872.

Hon. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, lumber manufacturers of Chicago, favor the Relief Bill. Urge it.

This despatch was signed by Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick; Kirby, Carpenter & Co.; Ford River Lumber Company; White & Swan; Phillips & Browne; C. Mears & Co.; the Peshtigo Company; F. B. Gardner & Co.; Bushnell, Walworth & Reed; the H. Witbeck Company; Bigelow Bros.; B. L. Anderson & Co., and would have been signed by many others had time admitted of securing their signatures. These men, who represent millions of dollars in pine lands and mill property, say that the effect of the passage of the Relief bill would be trifling, and deny ever having devoted either time, money, or influence to defeat the measure.

Personal.

Mayor Medill yesterday revoked the license of one Burton, mock-auctioneer, of No. 48 North Canal street.

—Tom Maguire, the California, theatrical manager, is at the Sherman House, awaiting the time when the snow blockade shall be raised on the Union Pacific Railroad.

—Wendell Phillips' lecture, to be delivered next Tuesday in the Union Park Congregational Church, is to be his famous one on Daniel O'Connell. Tickets are announced for sale.

—"Josh Billings" is to tell all he knows about hotels next Monday evening. He has stopped at the Sherman House, and speaks from experience.

—A despatch dated Creston, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 15, was received in this city yesterday from Mr. T. M. Avery. He says there is "no suffering for want of fuel or food on the trains going west."

—Henry D. Adams, better known among the boys as "old Hank," the veteran foreman of the *Journal,* desires us to state that he is not the Henry Adams arrested a few days ago for bossing a dog fight at Bridgeport.

—Owing to the continued hoarseness of Mr. Wachtel, the opera of "The Huguenots" will not be given at the Globe Theatre this evening; neither will Mr. Wachtel sing at Saturday's matinee as has been announced. Ticket-holders will find further information in our advertising columns.

—Commissioner Sheridan thinks the idea of "a Sweeny clique," or any organization of the kind in the Fire Department, is a "humbug." It would be better for Commissioner Sheridan to listen to the testimony before him, and not violate common sense and common intelligence by such a statement.

—Notice was given in the Criminal Court yesterday morning that the case of Rev. D. J. K. Rine will be called up for trial this forenoon, provided the prosecuting witnesses can be secured in attendance. It is stated that Mr. Seavers, the owner of the pocket-book in question, cannot be found, and it is not improbable that the case will be delayed on this account.

—Mirami, Asahi, and Tata, sons of the Japanese Ambassador, and now stopping at the Tremont House, received a despatch yesterday from their father at Salt Lake, stating that, as soon as a dining-room car arrived from San Francisco, the Ambassadorial party would leave for the East, and fight their way through the snow-drifts to the best of their ability. Several of the boys will go to Omaha to meet the party there, advised by telegraph when to leave Chicago.

Meterological.

Meterological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph Street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	6° F	......	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	10	29.25	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	28	29.18	S. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	29	29.10	S. W. g.	inches.

Miscellaneous.

The Mayor yesterday received a despatch from the Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., announcing that the contribution of that city to the Chicago sufferers, amounting to $3,240, has been lying in the National Bank there since Oct. 28.

—Two large and valuable boxes of new clothing have just been received at the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum — one from the Ladies' Aid Society, of Jamestown, N. Y., through Mrs. Chas. Follansbee, and the other from ladies of Grace Episcopal Church, Newton, Mass., through Mrs. Leland.

—Real estate owners who are desirous of getting somewhere near the new Post-Office block, are requested to call on Comptroller Taylor and submit a bid for the old Bridewell lot. Offers will be in order until the 19th inst. If the Post Office takes another hitch in its new direction, they may have a frontage. Who knows?

—In the Chicago Post Office, the other day, there was found in the mails a newspaper containing $110, which the simple-minded sender was trying to forward to England under a two-cent stamp! The name of the party mailing the paper could not be ascertained, and the valuable package went to the Dead Letter Office.

—Ladies residing in the South Division, who find the Sewing Rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets too distant to bring their work there, are invited to bring their orders, accompanied by carefully written directions, to the Church corner of Harrison and Clark streets, on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons of each week, between the hours of half past 2 and half-past 4 o'clock. A lady deputed by the Society will be at that Church and receive and return work. Orders are solicited.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention—Delegates to the River Improvement Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—In the Constitutional Convention, at Charleston, West Va., yesterday, the Committee of the Whole, considering the report on the Committee of Elections and Bill of Rights, have fixed the age and length of residence necessary to hold office in that State. The Governor and Judges must be thirty-five years of age; Senators twenty-five years, and must have been residents of the State five years. The election for State and County officers and members of the Legislature is to be held on the second Tuesday of October. The anti-duelling clause was unanimously adopted.

The State Board of Public Works have appointed four delegates to the River Improvement Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the 20th instant.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The barometer will probably remain highest on Friday in the South Atlantic States, with pleasant weather. An area of low barometer will move north eastward over Missouri, and the southerly winds increase, with threatening weather by Friday morning, west of the Mississippi. A rising barometer and partially cloudy and clearing weather with cold northwest winds will continue in Pennsylvania and New England. Southwest winds and rising temperature will prevail on the lower lakes.

ILLINOIS.

The Stark County Treasurership—State Auditor's Notices to County Clerks and Treasurers—Condition of Father Cartwright.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—The Clerk of the Stark County Court has filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of that county, at which Robert J. Dickinson, County Treasurer and County Treasurer elect for said county, was removed by said Board as a defaulter, and said office declared vacant. At the same meeting the Board of Supervisors appointed Brady Fowler as County Treasurer, who gave bond and qualified, and is now acting as such officer.

The Auditor has sent a copy of the late law in regard to fees of collection and other affairs to every County Treasurer in the State, and also a circular letter in which the Auditor says: "County Treasurer in counties under township organization will particularly observe that the commission fixed in the enclosed act is to be applied in their settlement with Town Collectors for all taxes, all former laws allowing such fees having terminated as provided in the new Constitution."

The Auditor has also sent to each County Clerk in the State the following circular which will explain itself:

"In consequence of the action of several clerks in counties along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad it seems advisable to notify you that an agreed case is now pending between the Auditor of Public Accounts, and that company which it is believed will settle all disputed questions between the parties. A part of the agreement entered into before the case was submitted was that the Central Railroad Company should not be put to expense by the listing of lands other than those selected to test the law, and determine the rights of the parties. On the other hand it is agreed by the officers of the Central Railroad Company that whatever in the decision of the Courts favorably affects the interests of the State for the counties involved in this pending suit shall be applied to all the property of that Company in other counties not mentioned in the case until the decision of the suit. Therefore you are requested to observe the terms of this agreement, which was fully approved by Governor Palmer and the Attorney General, Mr. Bushnell, and unless you have been specially directed to do so, not put the Company to needless trouble and expose this office to a suspicion of bad faith by putting on the books to be delivered to the Collector lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad, and hitherto held to be exempt from taxation.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed) "C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
"Auditor of Public Accounts."

Our City Fathers having appropriated to themselves, over the Mayor's veto, the sum of $100 each as extra pay for services rendered, a petition for an injunction was granted by Judge McClernand, and the little game of grab was squelched.

Father Cartwright, the veteran Methodist preacher, has in some degree recovered from the late attack of paralysis, and is now able to sit up and converse with his friends.

FIRES.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Toronto—Fires Elsewhere.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Toronto last night says the wholesale stores of Charlesworth, Robertson, Walls, and others were then in flames. The fire threatens to resist the efforts of the firemen. It is believed that the entire block would be consumed by fire, which threatens to be very destructive. The block is one of the most valuable in the city, being occupied almost by some of the heaviest importers in Western Canada.

LATER—The fire burned nine out of eleven wholesale stores, known as "the iron block," occupied by some of the heaviest merchants of the city. The names of the sufferers are: Staunton & Co., paper manufacturers, $10,000; Bye & Co., dry goods, $6,000; John Robertson, dry goods, $40,000; Jennings & Brandon, dry goods, $40,000; John & Charlesworth, dry goods, $10,000; Barclay, Evans & Co., boots and shoes, $60,000; Mark Fisher & Co., dry goods, $15,000; Livingston & Johnson, dry goods, $25,000; Thomas Walls & Co., dry goods, $30,000; S. S. Campbell, belting, $5,000; Brunel & Russell, drugs, $5,000. The total loss is estimated at $500,000. The insurance is not ascertained.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The property burned last night was insured $350,000. The following offices suffer: Commercial Union, $16,000; Lancashire, $26,000; Andes, $22,000; Queen City, $7,000; Western, $26,000; Guardian, $14,000; British American, $5,000; Scottish, Imperial Unity, Liverpool and London and Globe, $44,000; North British and Mercantile, $21,000; Imperial, $30,000; Northern, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $18,000.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night, in the bookbindery of the Methodist Book Concern, and extended thence to the composing room. The materials and machinery in both departments were destroyed, together with the stereotype foundry and Dr. Sulmar's extensive library, containing many rare and valuable books. The bindery belonged to John Locken, of Philadelphia, and was uninsured. His loss is about $15,000. The loss in the composing room is $10,000; in the foundry, $5,000. The plates in the vault are uninjured. The damage to the presses is $3,000, and to the building, $3,000. The insurance on part of the building burnt was $5,000. The materials were all uninsured. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment temporarily by this disaster. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A destructive fire occurred at Sharpsburg, Bath County, Ky., on Tuesday last, consuming the Presbyterian Church and five of the best business houses in town. Three men are arrested, charged with starting the fire, and it was with difficulty that the mob could be prevented from hanging them.

MIDDLESEX, Pa., Feb. 15.—The dry goods house of Byers & Burnett was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The fire originated in the cellar. Supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a barrel of burning fluid. Nothing was saved. W. A. Henderson, clerk, barely escaped with his life, he being very badly burned. The building was fully insured in the American Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and the goods in the North American.

INDIANA.

German Endorsement of Mr. Orth for Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—At a meeting held by the German citizens of this city, this afternoon, on motion of S. Reidlinger, Esq., Mayor Kimmel was called to the chair, and William C. Hehmain was appointed Secretary. The Chairman very briefly stated the object of the meeting, and Fred. Schench, Stephen Reidlinger, and Herman J. Harms were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who, after due deliberation, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to our German fellow citizens of the State the Hon. Godlove S. Orth as a candidate for Governor. Having known him intimately for many years, we are well acquainted with his qualifications and fitness for the post. In view of his personal and political history, and his knowledge of the German language, we consider him as peculiarly adapted to give strength to the party in the coming canvass of the State.

Excursion to the Clay County Coal Fields—Fatal Mill Accident.

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 15.—The excursion to the Clay County coal fields, under the auspices of the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Railroad Co., came off to-day. Representatives of the Cincinnati Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange, a number of capitalists from various localities, representatives of the press of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Terre Haute and other cities, together with many invited guests from this city, constituted the party. Various points of interest were visited.

A young man named Good, while adjusting the belt on the fly-wheel of a saw-mill at Willow Station, 10 miles east of this city, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, this morning, was caught by the arm, and revolved about the wheel at a rapid rate until he was literally torn to pieces.

MICHIGAN.

Legislative Nomination—Death of a Pioneer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—The Republican Committee of Bay County have nominated for the vacancy in the State House of Representatives from that District Hon. N. B. Bradley, of Bay City, formerly State Senator. There will probably be no opposition to him.

The father of Will. M. Carleton, the poet, has just died at Hudson, in this State, at an advanced age. He was one of the pioneers of that section.

OHIO.

Woman's Suffrage Convention at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—The Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention met in the Opera House this afternoon. There was but a small number in attendance. The Convention was called to order by Mrs. M. M. Cole. Mrs. Swisshelm made a short speech, expressing the hope that the Convention would put itself on the record so decidedly against the free-love movement that it never would again be heard of in Ohio. She thought that suffrage would elevate woman to a place of more usefulness than they could be without it.

The Convention elected the following permanent officers: President, Mrs. M. M. Cole; Vice President, Mrs. M. V. Longley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. Bushwalter; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. O. DeForest.

A Negro Boy Cruelly Tortured.

Susquehanna Depot, Pa. (Feb. 12), Correspondence of the New York Times.

A few days since there came here from Hawley, Pa., on one of the Erie freight trains, a negro boy about 13 years old. By his quaint and amusing actions he became quite a favorite among the railroad men, and they bought a bootblack's outfit for him, and started him in "business." He was altogether harmless and gave no one cause for enmity against him, at least such enmity as the sequel will show existed. On Saturday night, after the departure of No. 7 express-train, which was a late hour, the boy went into one of the railroad company's buildings and went to sleep. He was still sleeping when three Irish laborers came into the building yesterday morning. These men had expressed, previously, as had others of their class, their repugnance to the boy, because of his color, and finding him trespassing on their domain, they at once determined to vent their hatred upon him. Taking a can of kerosene-oil, they saturated the pantaloons of the sleeping boy with its combustible contents, and then touched a match to it. In an instant the flames flashed up, and the poor little waif awoke to find himself enveloped in fire. Others had entered the building by that time, but, notwithstanding the shrieks and entreaties of the boy, no move was made to extinguish the flames. At last, one of the bystanders dashed a pail of water on him, which, however, only added to their fury. Finally, when it was seen that the boy was almost exhausted, one of the three who had set fire to him threw an overcoat about his body, and others, attracted by the shrieks of the boy, rushed in and smothered the blaze. A messenger was sent by one of the new-comers for a physician, and Dr. Tingley soon arrived. Examination of the body disclosed that his legs were burned to a crisp. His right thigh was burned clear to the bone, and other parts of his person were sickening to contemplate. The doctor at once gave it as his opinion that his injuries must prove fatal, but at this writing the boy is still alive, but suffering the most intense agony. The persons guilty of this barbarous deed had not been arrested at last accounts, but measures are being taken to that end. The indignation of the people knows no bounds.

A PROFESSIONAL INCENDIARY.

His Strange Career and Exploits—He Robs a Man of $300, and Tells Him How to Get Square by Arson.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 12.

On the evening of the 8th inst., the occupants of the tenement house, No. 171 East Sixty-second street, were alarmed by a strong smell of benzine emanating from the first floor, occupied by one Sisky, or Lentzinsky, a Polish shoemaker, whose family had started with him the previous day for Haverstraw.

Roundsman Webb, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, broke into the apartment, and found that preparations had been scientifically made to set the place on fire, benzine having been freely used to saturate the flooring and bedding.

On Cinsky's return from Haverstraw he was arrested, and an investigation was commenced by the Fire Marshal, and on the 10th inst. Mr. C. H. Renisch, an officer attached to the Marshal's office, had an interview with the prisoner, who made a confession to him, the substance of which is as follows: About four years ago Cinsky, Ciesky, Sisky, or Lentzinsky (he is known by all these names) formed the acquaintance of A. O. Jones, a Polish barber, and a man of doubtful character, who speedily gained great influence over him. Cinsky knew that the acquaintance was not a desirable one, but could not shake Jones off, and allowed him to borrow money of him, and take boots without remonstance. Within the past six months Jones has frequently expatiated on the ease with which money could be made by arson, and has often asked Cinsky to go into partnership with him for the purpose of defrauding insurance companies. On the 7th of January last Cinsky was doing business as a shoemaker at a store near the corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets, and on the evening of that date thieves entered and stole property valued at $300. It is almost certain that Jones perpetrated the crime, as some pictures belonging to Cinsky were found this morning at No. 1 Second street, where Jones resides. A few days after Jones renewed his propositions which found favor at last with Mrs. Cinsky, who rented the floor at No. 171 East Sixty-second street, and took out two policies of insurance for $2,000 on the furniture and stock, which she represented were to be put in.

A couple of weeks ago the Cinskys removed to their new lodgings, and on the 7th inst. went to Haverstraw with their children, with the understanding that Jones would fix up the job—fire the house and cover the traces of the crime. For this he was to receive half of the insurance money. Had it not been for the detection of the odor of benzine by the other tenants on the 8th inst., very few of them would have escaped destruction, as Jones' plan was, to fire Cinsky's apartment after midnight.

The investigation by the Fire Marshal was continued to-day, Jones having been arrested yesterday by Officers Renisch and Mooney. The evidence adduced corroborated the testimony of Mr. Renisch as to the confession made by Cinsky, and both Cinsky and Jones will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

The worst part of Jones' case is that he has already been arrested on three charges of arson. The first case was on September 9, 1868, when he was charged with setting fire to No. 9 Rivington street, where he had an insurance of $6,000 on goods not worth a tenth part of that sum. Marshal Brackett failed to make out a case against him, and he was discharged. On the 2d of July, 1870, another fire broke out on the same premises, and Jones was held a week, when, in spite of the most damning testimony and the efforts of Fire Marshal McSpedon, who proved beyond a doubt that he was the offender, he again got free and pocketed $3,000 insurance money. On the 17th of April, 1871, Jones was once more in the clutches of the police, for having in conjuction with Morris Bogatsky, a second-hand clothes dealer, set fire to No 44 Thompson street, to get $1,500 insurance. Both got off, and it was afterwards shown that Jones first robbed Bokatsky's store, and then set it on fire.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 14.

Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, was descended from a Norman family, which settled many centuries ago in Ireland. The first of the family elevated to the peerage was created a Baron in 1776, a Viscount in 1781, and an Earl in 1785. The deceased Earl was born in Dublin, Feb. 21, 1822, and being the eldest son of the fifth Earl inherited the title of Lord Naas. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after being graduated made a tour in Europe, and published, in 1845, a work giving his impressions of St. Petersburg and Moscow. In 1847, he entered the British Parliament as a representative of the Borough of Kildare, and actively supported the Tory party. In 1852, when the Earl of Derby came into power, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, which office he held for six years. He received the same office under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, and again, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In 1852, he was elected to the British Parliament in Coloraine, and, in 1857, was returned member for Cockermouth. His father died in August, 1867, and he succeeded as sixth Earl of Mayo in the peerage of Ireland.

Having served the Conservative party faithfully during the twenty-one years of his Parliamentary career, and evinced considerable executive ability, the Earl of Mayo was designated in November, 1868, by Mr. Disraeli, to succeed Sir John Lawrence as Governor General of India. His administration of that empire has been eminently successful, although not distinguished by any remarkable events. He continued the policy of his predecessor by promoting the material prosperity of the country, and witnessed, in 1870, the completion of the line of railroad which placed Calcutta in direct communication with Mooltan, a distance of 1,400 miles. In the same year the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta submarine cable was laid, and Bombay was placed in direct communication with England. The Earl of Mayo sent the following message on the completion of this telegraph line:

BOMBAY, India, June 23, 1870.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks directly by telegraph with the President of the United States. May this long line of uninterrupted communication be the emblem of the lasting union between the Eastern and the Western world!

This despatch was received the same day in Washington. He gave his official sanction to the Looshai expedition now in progress, and aided in its organization. He recently received a visit from the King of Siam, whom he welcomed with much ceremony and display.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11:15 a. m.—Flour 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 5d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 15—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92½; account, 92½. 5-20s—'62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40, 88½ ex coupon. Decrease of specie in the Bank of England, £302,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—Bonds, 96½.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Rentes, 56f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Evening.—Cotton dull; uplands, 11½@11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 33s 9d; short rib middles, 33s 9d.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firmer; superfine $7.00; double, $7.50@7.75; treble, $8.25. Corn scarce; advanced to 83@85c. Oats scarce at 62@65c.

HAY—Prime, $32.00; choice, $33.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; mess, $16.50. Bacon firmer at 7, 9¼, 10½c. Lard scarce; tierce, 9½@9¾c; kegs, 10¼@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, and coffee unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 11½; sight, ½ discount; gold, 10½.

COTTON—Dull and lower; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c. Receipts, 6,597 bales. Exports, New York, 929; stock 204,085.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Yeas and Neighs.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by a universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the Mustang Liniment is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican war, in 1849, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofail, etc., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews, and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the Mustang Liniment is preferable to every other.

Think of It!—Is it worth while, we ask, to have the little pleasure we would otherwise enjoy, marred by an unpleasant, if not dangerous cough, when a single 25 cent bottle of that justly popular remedy, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam, will effect a cure. It is safe and pleasant. All druggists sell it. Ruckel & Hendel, proprietors, New York city.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Dr. Stephens' All Night Salve, for Aching corns. Druggists have it; 25c per box. Dr. Stephens can be found at 121 West Washington street, 8 to 5, 80 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Live Stock in Kansas---Want of Proper Barns and Stables.

Why Barns and Shelter are Wanting---Fences ---The Great Importance of Cheap Lumber --- Ringbone.

From our Special Correspondent.

MASHAWAN, Kan., Feb. 10.

LIVE STOCK IN KANSAS.

The present winter is a severe one, at least here in Kansas, and is very hard on live stock. Not only thousands of Texas cattle are lying dead on the plains,—having succumbed to the severity of the winter and to the scarcity of water,—but the native stock, also, are suffering severely. A great many native animals,—horses, as well as cattle,—are in an extremely poor condition, and many of them may die before spring. The principal cause of this consists in the

WANT OF PROPER BARNS AND STABLES;

for those few animals that have the benefit of good and sufficient shelter are in a good condition. It can be clearly proved that the loss—direct and indirect—caused by the want of sufficient protection of live stock against the inclemencies of the weather, amounts, in this State alone, every year, to several hundreds of thousands of dollars; for, in the first place, many animals die; and others that keep alive are so reduced when it is spring that it takes them all summer to repair the damages and the misery of a severe winter. In the second place, the same amount of food that is required to feed and to keep alive a certain number of domestic animals, exposed without shelter or protection, except such as is afforded by a bluff or ravine, or by the bare limbs of a few crippled trees, to the severities of a hard winter, would be more than sufficient, not only to support, but also to improve and to fatten, twice as large a number of live stock properly sheltered and protected.

But, if barns and stables are of such a great value that the same amount of food can, during the winter, support twice as many animals when kept in a good stable, and, moreover, will keep them in a better condition; why, then, do not the farmers in Kansas—and in other States also—provide their stock with barns and sufficient shelter?

WHY BARNS AND SHELTER ARE WANTING.

The question is easily enough answered, at least so far as Kansas is concerned. First, Kansas is comparatively a new State. Her inhabitants, more or less, are new settlers, with but limited means. Secondly, Kansas, although possessing an abundance of most excellent building stone, is destitute of lumber fit for building purposes; lumber has to be imported, and commands a high price. Thirdly, although it will not deny that nature can be found united in one and the same place; there is no district or territory that produces, or is able to produce, to advantage, everything that is used or demanded by a civilized population; therefore, an exchange of products must take place. Where this exchange of products,—especially of such as belong to the necessaries of life, or are required to develop the resources of a country, or of certain branches of agriculture or industry to which a country is well adapted in every respect,—is rendered difficult or impossible by artificial letters, that is to high time that such artificial obstructions should be removed, in order that the specific and peculiar resources of a country, and those branches of husbandry and industry, may be promoted and fully developed.

One of the worst fetters of that kind, at at least as far as Kansas is concerned, is the protective tariff on lumber, which really does nobody any good; for, instead of being a benefit to those States or districts the interests of which it is intended to protect, it only hastens their devastation and leads to final ruin.

If lumber could be had at a reasonable price, this State not only would be settled far more rapidly, but its wealth would increase within a few years several hundred per cent; and, instead of poor and tough Texas beef, Kansas, within a few years, would supply the Chicago market with the choicest short-horns and Herefords, as long as lumber is too expensive to provide every farm with a good barn and good fences, an improvement of the native breeds of stock is impossible; an extensive cultivation of the soil is impracticable; prairie fires will prevail; and Kansas, which, in regard to fertility could be at least equal, if not superior, to Illinois, will have to suffer from drought, and its soil will abound in alkalis.

RINGBONE.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 24.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: Five or six days since one of my mares, while playing with the other horses in the lot, sprained her foot. Between two and three weeks after she sustained the injury, I noticed a swelling or enlargement immediately above the hoof, and in front of the foot. The swelling has spread, until at present it extends all around the top of the hoof, but immediately above it. It seems to be very painful, and on pressure it is almost as hard as a bone. I can detect nothing, save and except the supernaturalness of the hoof. She never places her foot flat on the ground, but, on trying to walk, she places the toe of the affected foot forward, and bears as little weight as possible on the foot, and thus she limps along as best she can.

I am not entirely acquainted with the structure of the horse's foot to enable me to ascertain the nature of the injury satisfactorily. Will you please favor me by replying to the above, and also the mode of treatment you would adopt.

I have subjected it to no treatment whatever, except an occasional application of the spirits of ammonia. She is five years old, and always has been a sound, healthy animal. Very respectfully, JAMES HAYTON.

Answer to James Hayton.—In the horse's fore leg, below the fore knee, and in his hind leg, below the hock-joint, we find three distinct joints, viz.: the pastern joint, between the large metacarpus, or shank-bone, and the first phalanx, or large pastern bone; the coronet joint, between the first phalanx, or large pastern, and the second phalanx, or small pastern, or coronet bone; and a third joint, the hoof or coffin joint, between the second phalanx, or coronet bone, and the third phalanx, hoof, or coffin bone. The latter joint is enclosed in the horn-shoe or hoof, and a person's knee joint is found just a little above where the skin joins the horn of the hoof. As to your mare, there is no doubt that the seat of the disease you complain of is in the coronet joint, which is the common seat of ringbone. According to your description, I have no doubt that any one who has an opportunity of examining your mare will pronounce it a serious case of ringbone. It is very probable that either the sire or the dam of your mare, or maybe one of her grandsires or grand-dams, has suffered from the same disease. The "spraining" must be considered as the exciting cause. As to treatment, I have to refer you to "The Field and Stable" in last week's TRIBUNE.

VETERINARIAN.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

In finances, business continues very dull, both in the local market and in the Eastern cities. In this market, money is comparatively plenty yet, but as the spring advances the work of re-establishing the trade of the city, and the additional work of rebuilding will require every dollar of capital at the command of our merchants and citizens generally. Grain continues to accumulate, and as soon as the weather will permit the moving of vessels in the river to the elevators they will probably all be loaded, and on the opening of navigation a larger fleet than usual will be out with full cargoes. Capital is also in a speculative way in the grain trade will be active, and the season will be kept forward freely.

Exchange on New York and Boston between banks at 50c to 25c per $1,000 discount. At the counter banks sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

RETIREMENT OF THE THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

The act of Congress approved July 14 1870, authorizing the issue of $54,000,000 additional National Bank circulation, also provided for the retirement of three per cent certificates each month, to an amount corresponding to the issue of new National Bank circulation during that same time. But recently a bill was introduced in the Senate to authorize the retirement of $4,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates each month, in addition to the retirement provided for in the act of July 14, 1870. The bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House, with a prospect of being passed there also. The total amount of 3 per cent certificates outstanding on the 1st inst. was $50,160,0 0. Of this amount, $1,750,000 were called on Feb. 1 for redemption; interest on them will cease on that day, and the holders will then have to provide their stock with barns and sufficient shelter?

WHY BARNS AND SHELTER ARE WANTING.

The question is easily enough answered, at least so far as Kansas is concerned. First, Kansas is comparatively a new State. Her inhabitants, more or less, are new settlers, with but limited means. Secondly, Kansas, although possessing an abundance of most excellent building stone, is destitute of lumber fit for building purposes; lumber has to be imported, and commands a high price. Thirdly, although it will not deny that nature can be found united in one and the same place; there is no district or territory that produces, or is able to produce, to advantage, everything that is used or demanded by a civilized population; therefore, an exchange of products must take place. Where this exchange of products,—especially of such as belong to the necessaries of life, or are required to develop the resources of a country, or of certain branches of agriculture or industry to which a country is well adapted in every respect,—is rendered difficult or impossible by artificial letters, that is to high time that such artificial obstructions should be removed, in order that the specific and peculiar resources of a country, and those branches of husbandry and industry, may be promoted and fully developed.

One of the worst fetters of that kind, at at least as far as Kansas is concerned, is the protective tariff on lumber, which really does nobody any good; for, instead of being a benefit to those States or districts the interests of which it is intended to protect, it only hastens their devastation and leads to final ruin.

If lumber could be had at a reasonable price, this State not only would be settled far more rapidly, but its wealth would increase within a few years several hundred per cent; and, instead of poor and tough Texas beef, Kansas, within a few years, would supply the Chicago market with the choicest short-horns and Herefords, as long as lumber is too expensive to provide every farm with a good barn and good fences, an improvement of the native breeds of stock is impossible; an extensive cultivation of the soil is impracticable; prairie fires will prevail; and Kansas, which, in regard to fertility could be at least equal, if not superior, to Illinois, will have to suffer from drought, and its soil will abound in alkalis.

RINGBONE.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 24.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: Five or six days since one of my mares, while playing with the other horses in the lot, sprained her foot. Between two and three weeks after she sustained the injury, I noticed a swelling or enlargement immediately above the hoof, and in front of the foot. The swelling has spread, until at present it extends all around the top of the hoof, but immediately above it. It seems to be very painful, and on pressure it is almost as hard as a bone. I can detect nothing, save and except the supernaturalness of the hoof. She never places her foot flat on the ground, but, on trying to walk, she places the toe of the affected foot forward, and bears as little weight as possible on the foot, and thus she limps along as best she can.

I am not entirely acquainted with the structure of the horse's foot to enable me to ascertain the nature of the injury satisfactorily. Will you please favor me by replying to the above, and also the mode of treatment you would adopt.

I have subjected it to no treatment whatever, except an occasional application of the spirits of ammonia. She is five years old, and always has been a sound, healthy animal. Very respectfully, JAMES HAYTON.

Answer to James Hayton.—In the horse's fore leg, below the fore knee, and in his hind leg, below the hock-joint, we find three distinct joints, viz.: the pastern joint, between the large metacarpus, or shank-bone, and the first phalanx, or large pastern bone; the coronet joint, between the first phalanx, or large pastern, and the second phalanx, or

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Equal and to act justice, both to ballot-box and before the law; to all men, without distinction of race, color, or party.

Amnesty for all political offenses connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reforms of the civil service as shall make it a business service instead of a means of personal favoritism, the least of predicaments to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that we need not say that it will be enlarged for the close of the 34th year of its existence to a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and certainly second, if not first, in point of attractive printing machinery. We have commenced to rebuilding our ruined edifice on on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon examination of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A public meeting has been called for this evening at the Tremont House, to take the necessary measures to place before Congress the real sentiments of our people on the subject of the bill remitting duties on building materials used in the burned district. Builders, owners, contractors, architects, and all others interested in reduced prices for such materials will attend, and send forward to Congress their views on this subject. Yesterday a large number of the largest and heaviest lumber-dealers and mill-owners sent forward their condemnation of the selfish opposition made to this bill for the general relief, and we hope that to-night there will be such a decided expression that nobody will dare assert at Washington that Chicago is opposed to this measure.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature still moves very slowly. No important or general measure seems to advance toward maturity. The Revenue bill, introduced a year ago, is yet in Committee of the Whole in the House, and seemingly as far from definitive action as ever. The Senate has passed a Revenue bill, but that bill is repudiated by the House. The Senate, in like manner, rejects the principle upon which the House bill is framed. Each house accuses the other of proposing a monstrosity; each is competent to discover the error of the other, but blind to its own perversion of justice. One striking fact in both bills is the imperative requirement to assess all property at its cash value; to secure this, the bills set forth oaths to be taken by the Assessor which rival those administered by a pirate Captain to his crew, and then assumes and provides the machinery for having all the property assessed at one-fourth or one-third its real value. Both bills are founded upon a barefaced falsehood; both bills seek to reach personal property of particular kinds, and tax it at its full value two or three times. Both bills provide for five or six thousand officers of all grades to assess and collect these taxes. Estimating the fees of these five thousand officers at an average of $400 each, we have a tax of $2,000,000 collected every year to pay these officers alone. One of the difficulties of any reform in taxation is the resistance of this brigade of tax-eaters. It is more difficult to abolish a $500 office, or to reduce its salary, than it is to have a man murdered. The latter is the mere reduction of the population; the former is the violation of the vested right of an office-holder to be supported by the public.

While the Legislature is vainly trying to mix oil and water on this revenue question, the time of the session is passing away. In a few weeks it will be impossible to keep those members who have any business of their own at Springfield, and, for want of a quorum, all legislation must fail. Among the many bills waiting action we may mention the following: General Incorporations; Municipal Corporations; Congressional and Legislative Apportionment; Eminent Domain; Special Assessments in cities; bill transferring juvenile criminals to State Reform School; to enable municipal corporations to collect taxes; the School law; the Mayor's bill; Free Library bill; to authorize the assessment and collection of State and other taxes in Cook County; to fix and regulate fees and salaries; the General Revenue bill; the Penitentiary bill, and the amendment of the Insurance laws. There are many other bills, all of which, like these, have been more or less debated, but upon which the respective houses fail to vote, or, voting, fail to agree.

The Legislature cannot say that it has not had time to discuss these subjects, because nearly all of them have been before that body for more than a year. If there is to be any action on these measures, it should be had with as little delay as possible. If the two houses will devote the next ten days to voting, omitting the oft-repeated talking, there may be a hope that some of those measures will become laws, and the pressing, indispensable necessities of the public to some extent be supplied. At present, for the want of proper legislation, municipal taxation is suspended in the State; in this county, there can be no State or county tax collected. May we not hope that the Legislature will see the occasion for speedy action?

REFORM IN CITY CHARTERS.

By what elective and democratic system can a large city be honestly and economically governed? This is the question now simultaneously raised in New York and in Chicago, under very similar circumstances in both.

Both have tried the principle of scattering official responsibility, first in the election of members of the City Council from wards or smaller districts, and again by the election of separate heads of Departments. Hence, in the Legislative Branch of the City Government, the term ward-politician has become synonymous with "irresponsible bummer," and in the Executive Departments each petty chief of a Bureau has been a law unto himself.

Both cities, in so doing, have departed from the examples of the best governed cities of Europe, and of our own Federal Constitution, in all of which the Executive head has the power to remove and appoint all the subordinate members of the Executive Government.

Both cities fell into this irresponsible mode of government under the influence of a Democracy that had "run to seed;" whose cardinal doctrine had come to be, that that government is best which lets everybody do as he pleases, and whose natural outcome was robbery and anarchy.

Both cities have come to disgrace under this system, and their Courts are now engaged in indicting and convicting the official rogues which the system has put in office, and whom it now proposes to put in prison. Finally, both cities are now at the bar of their respective Legislatures, asking new charters which will deliver them from the anarchy and misrule which have so long oppressed them; and, in both cases, the question is, whether the new charter shall contain exactly the same evils that have broken down the old, or whether they shall be reformed in those respects.

In New York, the Citizens' Association, so-called, proposes that the City Council shall consist of two bodies, an upper and a lower, and that the upper shall consist of only 15 members, three of them from each of the five Senatorial Districts, to hold office for three years, so that one shall be chosen each year from each Senatorial District.

It is expected that this arrangement would secure the election to this body of the substantial men of New York, such as have not been seen in its City Council for many years.

The lower house will consist of forty-two Assistant Aldermen, one chosen from each Assembly District.

The Committee of Seventy, on the other hand, propose that, since the two branches of the City Council have never heretofore proved to be any check on each other, they should be practically merged into one branch. Both propositions agree in their basis of action, viz.: That heretofore the object of having two branches has not been attained, viz.: a reciprocal check by each on the other. One proposes to abandon the object itself, and the other to make another effort to obtain it by a different mode of electing the two branches.

Again; the Citizens' Association proposes that each of the various Departments of Police, Public Works, Health, Fire, etc., shall be conducted by a Board of Commissioners who shall be appointed and removed by the Mayor, thus clothing the latter with the power to enforce honesty and harmony in every branch.

The Committee of Seventy, on the contrary, want the Departments to be conducted by Boards of five Commissioners, of whom one shall be appointed by the Mayor and four by the Aldermen, in such a manner that the majority party would appoint three and the minority party one. This disperses the responsibility so effectually that neither the Mayor nor the Aldermen nor either political party is responsible for anything that may be done.

The main object of the charter of the Committee of Seventy seems to be secure a representation of the minority party in the Common Council,—an object that could much better be obtained without sacrificing the important objects aimed at by the Citizens' Association.

In Chicago, the feeling in favor of concentration of power and responsibility in the Executive head of the city is pretty unanimous, and has really little else to overcome than the *vis inertiæ* of legislative bodies. Whether any system can be devised whereby the tax-payers shall have an equal practical representation with the tax-thieves in the City Council, will be a subject for future consideration. Perhaps we may gather some new light from the example of the New York Solons in the same direction.

THE POST OFFICE SITE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has obtained a block for United States purposes within two blocks of the old site, at a price less, by $250,000, than he was prepared to pay, and has really driven a close bargain with the city for the Government. It now becomes an important object for the City of Chicago to secure the old Post Office site and building for the purpose which will be most advantageous to the city, and most worthy of location and position. The proposition to use it as a bonded warehouse or place of storage is wasteful, because a much less sightly, central, and valuable building would answer that purpose as well. It is, moreover, out of taste to close up one of the most accessible and desirable edifices in the city into a mere storehouse. The proposal to devote it to the uses of a Public Library is one whose realization would gratify a larger number of the people of Chicago than any other that has been or could be made. We greatly need such a library. The building and site in question are the most appropriate in the city for the purpose. They are worth about the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which the United States has saved on its recent bargain for the Bigelow block. The Government could afford, therefore, to devote them to that purpose. Moreover, the area they occupy is about equivalent to that of the section of Quincy street included in the Bigelow block. This Quincy street, though enlarged from an alley, has been platted as a street by its owners and accepted by the city through its Board of Public Works and other officers, who have opened, graded, paved, lighted, and drained it, thus fully accepting it as one of the streets of the city. This being so, in the absence of any special reservations, we suppose the fee in the land becomes the property of the city. But whether the city owns the land, or only a perpetual easement or right of way over it, is quite immaterial, as concerns the market value of the city's title; for the grant of the perpetual right to the use of land amounts to a grant of the land. For the closing of this street, and the occupancy of it by the United States, the City of Chicago is entitled to a compensation about equal in value to the present value of the Post Office building. This compensation the city may or may not claim. But it would be a highly becoming and appropriate act if, in case of its waiver by the city, the Government of the United States should, either by deed or by lease, dedicate the Post Office site to the uses of a Public Library for this city. We trust the proper parties will give this suggestion such attention as its importance demands.

SALES OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

The introduction of Senator Sumner's resolution of inquiry into the sales of arms to the French Government by the United States, during the Franco-Prussian war, has again stirred up the ire of Conkling, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Sherman & Co. No measure of public importance has yet been introduced, nor any resolution of inquiry into alleged corruption, which these gentlemen have not interpreted as an attack upon General Grant. They denounced the advocates of the one-term principle. They "boiled over" when it was proposed to investigate the General Order frauds; and now they pounce upon the request to investigate the circumstances attending the sale of arms to France with the same ferocity, and denounce those who desire to maintain unblemished the fair name of the country as enemies of the Administration.

The preambles to the resolution set forth sufficient facts to warrant an investigation upon two points: First, whether the United States observed its duties as a neutral during the Franco-German war; and, second, whether the money received for the sale of the arms was properly applied. In regard to the first point, the resolution furnishes telegrams from the agent of the Messrs. Remington & Sons, and from Mr. Samuel Remington himself, who purchased the arms from the United States and sold them to France, setting forth the details of the purchase, and the fact that influences were at work to secure these arms for the French Government for use in its military operations against Germany. In regard to the second point, the resolution sets forth a letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State, under date of Jan. 19, 1872, from which it appears that the sale of ordnance stores in 1871 reached the sum of $10,000,000, while the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year acknowledges the receipt of only $8,286,131.70, showing a difference of over $1,700,000. We recite these facts, not to prejudice the case, but to show that the resolution sets forth facts which not only warrant, but imperatively demand, investigation. If the United States Government was knowingly selling ordnance to an agent of the French Government while that Government was at war with another power, it is well to inquire whether we were, as the Germans say, violating international law; and it does not come with a good grace for any Government to protest against an investigation on that point while it is pressing a similar claim against another power with unusual vigor and pertinacity. If we have been guilty of a violation of neutrality, let us know it, and the extent of that violation.

The duty of Congress in this emergency is plain. Certain allegations are set forth, which if true, are damaging to the country at large,—not solely the Administration. The mover of these resolutions makes no assertions as to their truth or falsity, and does not even impute blame to any one. He simply asks for an investigation, and, until that investigation is made, a suspicion rests upon the Government, which should be removed. If the United States has been manufacturing arms for the French Government in her workshops, and selling ordnance to that power, in violation of international law, it should be made known, and that is all this resolution seeks to accomplish.

On Wednesday the new fire-limits ordinance was approved by the Mayor, and the fact was announced yesterday, with the accompanying assurance that things would not hereafter be as they have been, and that, to the extent of the law, the new building regulations would be enforced. Simultaneously with this official notice, the erection of a large frame addition to be used as a bakery was commenced; the location of the new structure being within 200 feet of the Mayor's residence. This fire ordinance is to be a test of the ability of the City Government to execute the laws. There is no purpose, on the part of the disorderly classes, of obeying the law. Wooden structures are begun in the afternoon and finished next day at noon, and then the question is asked, "Will you make a man take his house down after he has got it up?" Why not, if its erection was illegal? We shall see now whether the Board of Public Works and of Police will wink any longer at evasions of the law. The new law is absolute, and no officer has any discretion to permit its violation. The only safety is in the rigid enforcement of it. The prompt punishment of every man who undertakes to put up any building without a permit from the Board of Public Works, and the pulling down of every house illegally constructed, will soon determine whether the law is to be enforced, or is a dead letter.

An impression having got abroad that the lumber-manufacturers of Chicago are opposed to the passage of the Chicago Relief bill, one of the largest firms in the city yesterday drew up a despatch, addressed to Senator Logan, and circulated it among the trade for signatures. It was telegraphed to Washington about noon, with the following names appended to it:

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1872.
The Hon. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.:
The undersigned lumber-manufacturers of Chicago favor the Relief bill. Urge it.
(Signed)
LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK,
KIRBY, CARPENTER & CO.,
FORD RIVER LUMBER COMPANY,
WHITE, SWAN & CO.,
PHILLIPS & BROWN,
C. MEARS & CO.,
F. B. GARDNER & CO.,
BUSHNELL, WALWORTH & REED,
H. WITBECK & CO.,
BIGELOW BROS.,
B. L. ANDERSON & CO.,
THE PESHTIGO COMPANY.

These firms represent millions of dollars invested in pine lands and mill machinery. They constitute, in fact, the majority of the trade here, as represented by dollars and cents. A much larger number of signatures could have been obtained if there had been time to circulate the document more widely.

These men take a broad-gauge view of the Relief bill. Notwithstanding their immediate interests are concerned in getting the highest price for lumber, they understand that what is for the best interest of Chicago is, in the long run, for the best interest of themselves. At all events, they are not the men to oppose any measure which looks to the speedy rebuilding of the burned district. Their action is in striking contrast to that of E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead-pipe manufacturers, lead works, and linseed oil; Aikens & Burgess, Vulcan Iron Works; Cutler, Savidge & Co., lumber; David B. Shipman & Co., white lead; Heath & Milligan, paints and oils; J. F. Warren & Co., paints and oils; Hydraulic Lead and Oil Company, North Green street; Wright, Lawther & Co., linseed oil; and T. K. Holden, Phœnix Iron Works, who have put themselves in the attitude of opposing the Chicago Relief bill, for the sake of the few dollars they may coin out of the necessities of an impoverished people.

The action of Fire Marshal Williams, in presenting a series of recommendations to the Board of Fire Commissioners, with reference to the discharge of certain subordinates, and the general reorganization of the Fire Department, pending an investigation of that Department by the Commissioners, is a very irregular proceeding, however much those subordinates may deserve dismissal. The Commission is in session for the express purpose of ascertaining the abuses in the Department, and rectifying them. Certain principals in the Department are on trial upon explicit charges, and every subordinate is virtually on trial also. Fire Marshal Williams is one of the defendants in the case,—charges of receiving bribes, drunkenness, inefficiency, and disorderly conduct having been preferred against him. It would have been in better taste had Mr. Williams awaited the decision in his own case before he volunteered to instruct the Commissioners with reference to others.

The letter from Mayor Medill, elsewhere published, corrects explicitly the statement of Alderman Davis, of Cincinnati, which implied that the Mayor had expressed want of confidence in the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The Mayor differed with certain officers of that Society only in believing that the Cincinnati Soup-House should be continued. For the work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the Mayor, and, so far as we know, all others who have given any attention or investigation on the subject, feel the highest respect and gratitude. The people of Chicago generally feel the same confidence in the officers of the Society as is expressed by the Mayor.

In these days of strikes and ill-feeling between master and man, it may be worth while to sketch the career of two noted firms, one in England and one in Massachusetts. Ninety years ago, the firm of Ransome, Sims & Head started a foundry at Ipswich. They struggled on under many disadvantages,—at one time, in order to pay their men, they had to take their children's pennies and silver-pieces,—but finally won success, and now employ, in the manufacture of agricultural implements, etc., nearly a full regiment. Thirty-five years ago, during a time of great depression, the men were told that they could be paid only three-quarters wages. Instead of striking, they voted unanimously to accept the reduction. As soon as business revived, the wages were increased to the old footing. From that time to this, there has never been trouble between the employers and employed. The request of the men for nine hours' work was promptly granted. It is a matter susceptible of proof, that, in the same time, the same number of men do more and better work than in any other similar establishment in Great Britain. The firm is noted for its strictness of discipline, and yet it has in its employ 456 hands whose services average over 20 years, 328 who average 25 years, 51 who average 35 years, and 14 who average over 46 years. These are almost incredible figures. They show the result of that sound sense and mutual forbearance which are usually so sadly lacking in both parties to our never-ending trade quarrels. The American firm is appropriately styled the Harmony Mill Company, and has, at Cohoes, N. Y., the largest cotton manufactory in the world. It is 36 years old, and has never had a strike among the 3,100 hands in its employ. Seven hundred brick tenements, built by the Company, hold its employes, who pay an annual rental which just covers the interest of the money invested. One thousand men, women, and children attend a Sunday-school which the Company maintains in a large hall it has built, and fitted up with a library of 2,000 volumes, as a free gift to its hands. The High School of the town, which cost $40,000, was presented to it by the Harmony Mill Company. It is a noteworthy fact that the expenditure necessitated by these many efforts at improving the condition of the operatives has been, according to the officials, more than returned in the quantity and quality of work turned out, and in the complete immunity from trouble between the Company and its employes. We commend the record of the two firms to the consideration of both Capital and Labor.

To say that people who purchased tickets for the Wednesday evening performance of opera at the Globe Theatre experienced a feeling of disappointment at the failure of the managers to make good their announcement, would hardly express the real truth. The management had no right to assume any risks. If Mr. Wachtel was unable to sing at 6 o'clock, that fact might easily have been known in time to have announced it in the evening journals, and thus have relieved people from the trouble and expense of coming. The least that the management could have done would have been to refund the money to those who wished it. As it is now, a double expense is imposed upon those who have purchased tickets. It must be remembered that Mr. Wachtel is a very high-priced as well as a high-voiced tenor. A proposition was recently made to him to come here and sing, the party who made the proposition agreeing to pay him his own terms and to charge but $2.50 admission; whereupon he refused to come unless a charge of $4 was made, as he never sung at less price *per capita*. The party fearing that the people would not pay so much, withdrew his proposition. It should be remembered that a large share of the patrons of this season of opera have to come a long distance, and to avail themselves of a carriage, so that now, if they wish to use their tickets at all, they have got to submit to double carriage fare. The tickets for a lady and gentleman have already cost $8, and to this must be added $10 for the double use of carriage, which brings the price of one night's opera up to $18. This is simply extortionate, and surpasses in coolness anything which Grau ever attempted in his palmiest days. It must be remembered, in addition to all this, that the troupe is made up of second and third-rate people, who afford Mr. Wachtel only ordinary support; that the opera is given with the shabbiest of surroundings; and that the original price of tickets is larger than has ever been charged in the case of complete and first-class troupes. It will be very hard to convince the public that the whole thing does not savor of imposition.

The Hungarian Ministry has promulgated a new series of laws on religion, which show a gratifying advance in enlightenment. Five main points are established. These are as follows: *First*, any religion may be professed, but the exercise of its rites must not interfere with duties owed to the State; *second*, every creed is to arrange its own ecclesiastical organization, but the State reserves the right of supervision; *third*, every Hungarian who is 18 years old may choose his or her own religion; *fourth*, marriage is to be regarded by the State as simply a civil contract; *fifth*, parents may bring up their children in whatever faith they choose, but, in case of disagreement on this point, sons are to be educated in the creed of the father, and daughters in that of the mother. How far the supervision of the Church, mentioned in the second stipulation, is to extend, is not stated. The wording of the law might, perhaps, be construed into justifying very arbitrary proceedings. With the exception of this provision, the rules might be adopted with advantage by more enlightened nations.

Peace hath her victories as well as war, and Sheridan's ride to Winchester has been paralleled by the Hon. Mr. Beavis' ride to the Senate of Ohio. This body is equally divided between the parties, but the Lieutenant Governor, who has the casting vote, is Republican. The question was on the decision of a contested election case. If it could be postponed until the third Wednesday in March, the Democracy could prevent various Republican schemes. If it was decided at once, the Senate would be hopelessly Republican, with a clear majority of two. Beavis, of Cuyahoga, devoted last Friday to the Idiot Asylum. The Democracy saw their chance, and moved to have the election case heard on the third Wednesday in March. Off went a messenger-boy with instructions to drive at race-horse speed to the Asylum and bring back Beavis. Up rose the Republicans, with points of order, appeals from the Chair, calls for yeas and nays, and every parliamentary trick known. All in vain. The previous question was ordered,—the motion put. As a last resort, the yeas and nays were called. The Clerk lingered over them, but still there was no sound except uproarious shouts on the Democratic side of the Senate and muttered curses on the other. Suddenly a cheer was heard,—another and another. The *State Journal* tells the rest of the story:

> There whipped around the corner of High and Broad streets, at almost lightning speed, a horse and buggy bearing man and boy. They halted at the west front of the Capitol Square, and who should merge but Senator Beavis! A Republican sentinel was standing at the gate, and in a loud and somewhat quivering tone of voice, that made the Senator look aghast with fright, exclaimed: "For God Almighty's sake, Beavis, run like h—l, or we are ruined!" Beavis lit out with all his might, his coat-tail assuming a parallel position that, if padded, would have done credit to a Grecian bend. At the foot of the steps of the western terrace stood another sentinel, who multiplied Beavis' agony by screaming, "Run for life, Beavis, or they will accomplish their hellish purpose!" This spurred the excited Senator to link into it harder than ever. He bounded into the Senate Chamber just before the last name on the roll was called, to the highest gratification of all his Republican colleagues, who directed their eyes toward the now wilting, defeated Democracy, with an expression that fairly uttered, "Now, trample upon us, if you can." They went ahead then and set the case for next Wednesday, the Lieutenant Governor throwing the deciding vote.

Minister DeLong is running the gauntlet of the press for calling upon two very different persons, Buddha and Brigham Young. The latter performance was stigmatized as of questionable taste, which it may have been, although, after all, scarcely worth commenting on. But a portion of the Pennsylvania press has evidently undergone a severe attack of morbid conscientiousness, and is severely rebuking the Minister to Japan because he gained admittance to a Buddhist temple, usually kept uncontaminated by foreigners, by feeing the priestly janitor thereof. "We fear we must look upon it," moans the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, "as a sort of bowing down in the Temple of Rimmon for the purpose of worldly advantage." This is a grave accusation, and ought to be investigated forthwith. If any free-born American citizen attains the position of Foreign Minister, and then goes around bowing down in the Temples of Rimmon, he certainly deserves to be rebuked, if not cashiered. It might be well to define, by a constitutional amendment, what beliefs the doorkeeper of any public building must have in order to render it proper for our Ministers and Consuls to fee him. We recommend this matter, fraught with the gravest danger to our system of government, to the earnest attention of the gentlemen who are now trying to buy the favor of Omnipotence for this country by "recognizing" Him in the Constitution.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Female suffrage will be discussed at Champaign, Feb. 22, by General Black and Colonel Wolfe, for the benefit of the Library Association.

—Subscriptions to the amount of $15,000 have been made toward the erection of a new Methodist Church in Champaign, and Building and Subscription Committees appointed.

—The Kankakee *Times* says: "We have a bright, intelligent little fellow in this establishment,—Theodore Wright,—aged 13 years, who, three months ago, came into this office as carrier boy. In two weeks he delivered our city list, missing but one subscriber. At times he would go to the case and pick up the different letters. In thirty days he commenced setting type. His proofs were clean, spacing and justification good. On last Thursday morning, with a full case, he went to work on lean, solid copy, at 7 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock, p. m., he had set 8,000 ems, having lost an hour at noon. Perhaps in the history of type-setting this has been rarely, if ever, excelled."

—Jesse Zimmerman, of Rockford, who murdered his wife, a few months ago, by stabbing her with a scratch awl, was tried last week, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, five days in each year to be spent in solitary confinement. He is quite an old man.

—The Decatur *Gazette* office, W. J. Usrey, proprietor, was sold under the hammer by the Sheriff last week. It was knocked down to William L. Hammer for $1,190.

—The Board of Supervisors of Boone County have let out the keeping of their poor for $800 a year. They place their County Treasurer's salary at $500, with $10 for stationery.

—M. M. Baldridge, of St. Charles, took 605 pounds of honey, net weight, from four stocks of bees in 1871, and had an increase of seven swarms.

—Elgin raised $3,000 for a soldiers' monument, and paid $1,000 on account of the contract. The contractor was burned out in the Chicago fire, and is now unable either to go on with the work or return the money. So now the Elgin people are talking about building a memorial hall with what is left.

IOWA.

The Rev. D. Ryan, of the Cathedral at Dubuque, has been appointed to the Parish of Cedar Falls.

—William Huston, a student at the Iowa City University, died recently from eating a pickle, which produced terrible cramps.

—Ten years ago an Iowa apple, raised in the DesMoines Valley, west of Eddyville, was a curiosity. To-day the DesMoines market is filled to overflowing with this fruit, and the largest portion of it, and the best, is of home growth.

WISCONSIN.

Two old residents of Watertown, Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. Randall, received, on Friday night, under similar circumstances, painful fractures of the hip by falling.

—The ladies of Waukesha are to ornament the grounds about Carroll College.

—Fifty thousand dollars have this winter been paid out at Appleton for hard-wood timber.

INDIANA.

W. S. Culbertson, of New Albany, will erect a large brick edifice on Main street, and finish and maintain it as a widows' and orphans' home.

—A white man at Fort Wayne, a short time since, swore that he paid a colored barber for cutting his hair on Sunday, and, upon his testimony, the barber was convicted and fined. The negro went before the grand jury and had the white man indicted for perjury, swearing that he received no pay for the labor performed.

MICHIGAN.

Randolph Rogers spent Friday at Ann Arbor, among his old schoolmates.

—Revival-meetings have for five weeks been in progress at the Methodist Church, Coldwater, and seventy conversions are reported.

—Eighty-eight couples were present at a leap-year ball in Ionia on Friday.

—The Protestant Orphan Asylum at Detroit has completed an addition costing about $1,000. The institution now has thirty-eight inmates.

—The Grand Haven salt well at last accounts, has reach a depth of 1,385 feet,—lime rock having been reached.

MINNESOTA.

Judge Durkee, of Bridgeport, N. Y., has been compelled, by lung troubles, to become a citizen of Minnesota.

—George Reid, a resident of St. Paul since 1850, is dead. He was at Fort Ridgely at the time of the Indian outbreak, and had a narrow escape.

—Otter Tail County has shipped its first carload of wheat.

—Mrs. C. H. Slocum has for three winters edited the St. Charles *Herald* during the absence of her husband in St. Paul, and she has on each occasion shown a special aptitude for the profession of journalism.

PERSONAL.

Two Wisconsin women have earned $2,500 the present season by the care of bees.

—Gail Hamilton is called, by the Springfield *Republican*, the Wendell Phillips of her sex.

—A woman lately died in Portsmouth, N. H., who had been a servant in one family for sixty-nine years.

—Madame Lynch, the mistress of Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, is dying at her home, in the south of France.

—Queen Victoria has presented Mrs. Scales, of Toronto, the mother of triplets, with £3 sterling. This gift, common in Great Britain, has never before been given to a Canadian subject.

—It is related of Patrick Henry that he spent an hour each day in prayer. In 1789 he retired from public life very poor, and in nine years earned an ample competency for his family.

—Five little sisters named Lukens, the eldest but sixteen, living at Bisson's Station, Pa., publish a paper called *Little Things*, and they print as well as edit it.

—It is a good thing for the Japs that Brigham Young is in custody during their enforced stay at Salt Lake, else he might turn loving eyes on the Daimio's daughters.

—Stephen Curry, aged 103, who died recently at Grahamsville, Sullivan County, was born at Tarrytown in 1769, and saw Major Andre taken to Washington's headquarters, after his capture, under a guard of horsemen.

—The remains of Joseph Caldwell, who died in a charitable institution in Louisiana, and who acquired national notoriety in numerous contested will cases, have reached Columbus, Ohio, and will be sent to Belmont County for interment.

—Miss Nellie Mellon, a young lady employed in a milliner's shop at East Saginaw, Mich., who for several years has supported her widowed mother, has gone to New Orleans to secure an estate of $200,000 left her by a deceased uncle.

—Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., declines to succeed Fisk, Jr., as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, because it is said to cost $50,000 a year to be "a liberal and public-spirited Colonel," and he doesn't love the military to that degree.

—Mervin Lutz, now doing missionary work in New Hampshire, was once known as the wickedest man in Philadelphia. He has spent half his life in State Prisons, and was a Tom Paine infidel, but was converted under John G. Hook.

—Mrs. General Halleck will reside at Faribault, Minn., [illegible] Shattuck School. Colonel Scott, an officer on the staff of the late General Halleck, has been detailed to conduct the military department of the above institution.

—A new candidate for the honors of the rostrum appears in the person of Miss Corinne d'Estaing, a young lady who has occupied the position of sketch-writer and correspondent for several daily papers. Her themes are "Amusements" and "People."

—Colonel Peter G. Washington, of Virginia, who died in New York, Feb. 10, rose from a clerkship at Washington to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, which position he filled in 1847, and again under President Pierce. He was in the 74th year of his age, and died of pleuro-pneumonia.

—The Chinese workmen of North Adams, Mass., celebrated their New Year last week. They spent the time in visiting one another in a friendly way, and having their pictures taken to send home. It is said they had improved greatly in personal appearance in the atmosphere of Massachusetts.

—The late Eliza Logan, while playing in Augusta, Ga., some ten years since, was surprised at receiving a present of a negro valet, worth $1,000, from an enthusiastic planter, who sent the colored youth on the stage at her benefit, with a card of presentation pinned to his coat-sleeve. She kept the gift at her hotel for one night, but decided to return it with a satisfactory autographic letter.

—And now comes the story that the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Colonel James Fisk were members of a wonderful order—the "Ordo Maltæ Hierosolymœque," which consists of 365 members, only 19 of whom are in America. The Duc de Persigny and Charles Dickens were members. Garibaldi, Blanqui, Duke de Aremberg, Monsignieur Merodo, Prof. Morse, and Louis Napoleon are also among the elect.

—The following advertisement appears in the educational columns of a Raleigh newspaper. The young lady will probably make the parsing thereof the first grammar lesson of her future pupils:

> HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY A FEW friends to do, I will commence, a primary school at home, (Mrs. E. Jones, corner Morgan and Person streets), near Mrs. Miller's Boarding house) on Monday, January 15th. Having taught several sessions at other places, and given satisfaction, and I hope to be able to do so here. MOLLIE A. JONES.

—Thomas, the eldest son of Alderman Bousteal, of Toronto, a mere lad, disappeared very mysteriously in April last. He wrote his father from Boston, Feb. 2, stating that with $11.20 he left Toronto for New York, and embarked at once for London, where he found employment on the mail steamer running from Calais to Ostend. After a short time he sailed for Boston, and is now *en route* for Callao, Peru. The little adventurer is in the best of spirits.

—A San Francisco woman, clothed in Bloomer costume, went into a bar-room on New Year's Day, and, while imbibing a hot whiskey, was insulted by a rowdy present. The woman at once knocked the man down by throwing the glass in his face, and when, with cut and bleeding features, he rushed at her, a small revolver, which she pointed toward him, checked his career. He then slunk out of the room, while the victorious dame ordered another "hot," which she disposed of without further annoyance.

—The following extract from a letter by Mrs. Livermore shows a deal of determination on the part of that lecturing lady:

> I had a great time getting to Lansing from Columbus. Left Columbus at 11:30 Monday morning. A broken rail threw us off the track before we made the first connection and detained us three hours, so that we missed every connection, and instead of reaching Toledo at 7:40 p. m. Monday we got there at 4 a. m. Tuesday. Started for Jackson, Mich., at 10:30 a. m. Engine broke an axle one and a half miles out and detained us three hours more; again missed connections, and only got to Jackson at 7 p. m. by a snail-like freight train. Then I was thirty-seven miles from Lansing. But I had telegraphed for a special train to take me through, got it, paid $40 for it, had the Superintendent of the road as conductor, and reached Lansing only fifteen minutes behind time, having telegraphed I was coming.

—The following is from the Quincy *Herald* of Feb. 14:

> W. G. Ewing received a letter from McKinney, Texas, yesterday, giving the particulars of an attempt by Stephen M. Ballou to escape from confinement and cheat the gallows. The jail is a log-house, the outside covered with weather-boarding. When Ballou was taken to Texas a cell was fitted up expressly for him; in the centre of the floor a mammoth stone was fixed. A hole was drilled through the stone and a heavy iron bolt with a ring at one end was run through and fastened on the under side by a key. To this ring Ballou was chained by the leg day and night, the chain giving him an opportunity to travel about the cell. The jailor upon going to the cell about ten days or two weeks since found that Ballou had freed himself of the chain and by some means made an aperture through the wall large enough to admit his body, and all that stood between the prisoner and freedom was a board half an inch thick. A few minutes' work would have cleared the way and given the murderer another chance for his life. It appeared that he had got possession of some instrument, removed the chain and made an opening in the wall, and but for the timely discovery would have made his escape. He was once more chained down and precautions taken to prevent any chance of another attempt. The letter stated that Ballou would be sentenced immediately upon the convening of court, the first week in next month, and executed as soon as possible thereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Troy proposes to institute a college for women, at a cost of $500,000.

—Treasurer Spinner's conscience fund now amounts to $130,000, and is constantly increasing.

—Meetings held in the chapel of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, at Delaware, have resulted in the conversion of nearly every student.

—A church in Binghamton, N. Y., has purchased a mammoth steer, to be killed and sold for dinners on Washington's birthday.

—The steamer Vanderbilt lies at Mare Island, Cal., unfit for service or repair. It costs the Government $2,000 a year simply to look after her.

—Portsmouth, N. H., had a masquerade the other night in which the ladies were attired in dresses made entirely of tissue paper.

—The Mordora is the name of an English invention for the purpose of taking off the top of an eggshell.

—Baltimore was the first American city to introduce gas. Boston was only a year behind it, having gas in 1822. New York did not follow these examples until five or six years afterward.

—A Malallum, M. A., in a meteorological paper read before the Fruit-Growers, Association of Ontario, has proved that the average temperature at Hamilton is two degrees higher than anywhere else in the Provinces.

—The old razor controversy in Ohio has been closed by Stephen Hopkins, of Jefferson, he having a piece of chin cutlery which his great-grandfather brought over in the Mayflower. Its mate is in the Historical Rooms at Hartford, Conn.

—The women of Alabama have taken to fox-hunting. They have their "meets," with packs of fox-hounds, &c., all regular, and scamper over the country after Reynard, much to the grief of the agriculturists.

—The horse show in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10, in honor of the members of the Turf Congress, was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed, there being more fine yearlings and two-year olds of note than were ever collected together before.

—Intoxicated rats are frequently seen in the vicinity of breweries, at Cleveland, and an effort is being made among the old settlers to organize a society to prevent the young rats from falling into dissolute habits that will ultimately bring them into a trap.

—During the last two months the Union Pacific Railroad Company has shipped Westward from Omaha, to feed passengers on the delayed trains, over $75,000 worth of provisions. Large quantities have also been sent out from Denver, Cheyenne, and Salt Lake, embracing over forty different articles.

—The collection of funds among Alsatian ladies towards the repayment of the French indemnity is still in progress. The ladies of Strasburg have recently contributed 18,300 francs; those of Mulhouse 24,000 francs; and of Haguenau 500 francs. Promises have been given soon to add further contributions.

—The *Figaro* states that official statistics show that between Sept. 17, the date of the investment of Paris, and Jan. 28, the date of the reopening of communications, the number of deaths recorded in the capital was 65,291. The number of the killed in action with the enemy and deaths in the hospitals resulting from wounds was 12,000.

—The New York policemen's monument at the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be completed next April. Its cost will be $20,000. The money was raised some time ago, and deposited in the Eighth National Bank, but by the failure of the bank the fund was decreased by about one-half, and the policemen are soliciting subscriptions to make up the deficiency.

—An Englishman has invented a new method of lighting houses with coal oil, being simply to have an oil-tank at the top of the house, with pipes to convey the non-explosive to all the lamps about the building. It is suggested that one effect of this plan will be to reduce the number of widows and orphans, as the whole family would go together in case of an explosion.

—Mr. Griffiths and his son-in-law, Mr. Anderson, two well-known citizens, living on the Salt River road, 14 miles from Louisville, Ky., died a few months ago. Mrs. Anderson then adopted into her family her sister and brother, aged respectively 11 and 9 years. These two children and Mrs. Anderson's baby, 1 year old, took the measles some weeks ago, which was soon followed by pneumonia. All three of them died last Friday evening, making five deaths in the family within the space of a few months.

—The following is from the *Commercio di Genova*: "Our readers will have observed that lately the probable session of the Suez Canal has again been rumored in connection with an English company, and with more consistency. A Constantinople letter simultaneously informs us that Turkey will be less exacting in the event of this coming to pass. The same letter tells us that it is affirmed that Russia has abandoned the opposition to the canal being fully neutralized."

—The flexible marble slab found at Wheeling, W. Va., has been analyzed by a Pittsburgh Professor, who reports: Carbonate of lime, 97.50; magnesia, a trace; silica, 2.05, and water, .45. The Professor says: "I shall not attempt to explain the circumstances of the flexibility of the [illegible] slab. It may be due to a species of ball and socket movement [illegible] the minute crystals which compose the mineral, or it may be due to molecular motion alone. I cannot tell. It is certain, however, that the slab consists of marble nowise different in chemical constitution from ordinary marble, and possesses an unusual degree of flexibility for marble which has been so long out of the quarry."

—The Attorney General of Mississippi says that drinking-houses and the habit of carrying weapons are the causes of nine-tenths of the crime, violence, and disorder in the State. He refers to the usual plea that the Constitution of the United States authorizes the people "to keep and bear arms," and says that "This provision refers only to military arms. The right of law-makers to regulate the manner in which arms shall be kept and borne has long been settled. It was never intended that the constitutional provision should permit the bad practice of wearing deadly weapons concealed about the person. The prohibition was to prevent rulers, under any pretext, from depriving the military means of defending themselves against aggression."

—The *Koenigsberger Zeitung* contains an account of the Prussian torpedo boats, three of which are already finished and in the port of Dantzic; three unfinished, destined for Kiel, and a number more under construction. These boats are cigar-shaped, and shot-proof against the rifle and mitrailleuse. In the bow is the rudder, and in the stern an observatory, with a peep-hole about the size of a thaler, the funnel hardly three feet above water, and of very small diameter. The whole boat is about forty feet long, and the only parts above water are the funnel and observatory. The bridge is on a level with the water and protected by a double shield. It is of a gray color and very fast. The construction of the torpedoes to be used in connection with these boats is not made public.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY AND THE MAYOR.

Letter from Mayor Medill to Henry W. King, Esq.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In your note of the 10th inst. you call my attention to some reported remarks of Alderman Davis at a meeting of the Cincinnati Relief Committee concerning your association, in which this passage occurs:

> When in Chicago, he (Davis) called on Mayor Medill, and asked his advice as to the Soup House, and both himself and Mr. Frankland had been urged to continue the good work. Mr. Medill had no more confidence in the General Committee than the Cincinnati Committee had.

Now you ask me if I "wish this to stand as my avowed opinion of the gentlemen conducting the relief work?"

I very frankly say that I do not wish it to stand as a remark of mine concerning your Board, for the reason that I never uttered the observation, or expressed such an opinion of the Directors of the Relief and Aid Society; nor does the newspaper report allege that I made such a remark. Still, from the context, some persons might so construe it, and quote it abroad to the injury of the relief work. Therefore, I declare, with the utmost frankness, that I entertain entire confidence in the personal and official integrity of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors of which you are President, and believe they are also entitled to the continued confidence of those who contribute to the relief of the multitude of sufferers by the Great Calamity, for the manner in which they have discharged their herculean task.

A difference of opinion between the Chairman of your Executive Committee and myself in respect to the usefulness of the Cincinnati Soup House, and the time when it should be discontinued, must not be construed into a "want of confidence" on the part of the "Mayor," in the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, nor in the value of the work the Relief and Aid Society has accomplished. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

To HENRY W. KING, Esq., President of Board of Directors of Relief and Aid Society.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Just before the late action in the United States Senate on the Chicago Relief bill, and after its passage in the House, I wrote each of our Senators, urging an extension of time, as we could receive but little benefit from it until May or June, and the time allowed in it would be far too short to half rebuild our destroyed city. Subsequently, the bill, as it passed the Senate, was quite acceptable to most of our citizens. Now that a reconsideration has been effected, it becomes apparent that we must take what we can get.

As much has been said of the oppressive burden the States of Michigan and Wisconsin would have to bear, and as their Senators have taken such strong ground against it, I ask the privilege of a few remarks upon that point in your paper, if you consider them worthy of publication.

First. Have not the States of Michigan and Wisconsin furnished the lumber, and been *paid* for it, to build our beautiful and palatial residences and business blocks now in ruins? Have not Michigan and Wisconsin the saved portion of our city and the surrounding country to supply with lumber at 20 per cent better prices than they would have received but for our calamity? Ought that not to satisfy them? I verily believe that, after the duty shall have been removed, so great will be the demand for lumber the coming season that more money will be netted from the sale of it than there would have been had not the great fire occurred. Do they ask to speculate out of our calamity? Have not the hearts of the people of these States ever been open, and their hands extended, to afford relief in all seasons of distress? There lives not upon earth a more generous and magnanimous set of people than inhabit those States, and, in my opinion, the Senators from those States who oppose the Chicago Relief bill are not truly representing the people. Their position is such that they must necessarily be benefited by our misfortune. I may add that, should the law go into effect, not more than one-half the destroyed part of the city could be rebuilt in the lifetime of the bill.

Now a word as to the action of the General Government, and I have done: Have we not paid the duty to the Government once on everything dutiable entering into the construction of our city, to say nothing of the destruction of the vast amount of material on hand at the time of the fire, on which the duty had been paid, and from which we never did and cannot derive any benefit? What course does the Government pursue in case of the destruction or mutilation of its currency? Does it say, We furnished it to you once in good condition, and, although we know it has been destroyed, we can give you no relief? Does it not redeem and pay to the suffering party, and justly too, dollar for dollar? There would be as much justice in withholding relief in the one case as the other. The same argument will hold good on most of the other articles destroyed as on lumber.

There is another class of people, some of our own citizens, who, out of pure selfishness, and with an eye to the main chance, oppose the Relief bill. I am not sufficiently gifted with the pen to do justice to this class, and shall leave that duty to be performed by others, and themselves to the consoling reflection of having been instrumental in making a few dollars out of the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens. I shall simply pass upon them the encomium proffered to the former repudiators of the State debt of Illinois by our highly-esteemed friend, the Historian of Illinois, Judge Brown. In speaking of these men he said: "Let them go where they belong, where their talents may be duly appreciated, and feed for them the half-starved swine that prowl about the portals of Hell's dormitory, or the back door of Mammon's cellar-kitchen." PETER PAGE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

The Fire Department.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is strong evidence developed by the pending investigation of the existence of internal feuds in the Fire Department of Chicago. The fact is not disputed. The effect is manifest at the fire at this moment burning within 300 feet of the writer, on Madison street, near the police station. The existence of the fire was manifest to every one in the neighborhood—large clouds of smoke pouring out of the burning building—a long time before an engine appeared,—long enough to have driven a good team four miles at least; and the writer observed that men were slow in obeying orders to take hold of and carry hose up the stairs on the north side of the burning building.

The trouble doubtless is, that the firemen spare too much time in *inaction*. They have too much spare time on their hands. The human mind will act in some direction, and, if not kept vigorously employed in some pursuit of interest, it turns upon something nearest to it, even upon itself, and eats its own life out. Let the firemen be daily drilled as soldiers are; subject them to systematic out-door exercise of four hours per day, when the weather will permit; and we shall soon have healthy blood in their veins; they will enjoy their food, and sleep better, and will have no disposition to exhaust themselves by creating trouble in the camp. This is the course a soldier would take to improve the Fire Department. Yours, J. A. O.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

NEW YORK.

The Indictment of Hall, Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Sands.

Quarrel Between Minister Sickles and Secretary Fish.

The Cuyler-Smiley Sensation---Rents in the City--The Alabama Flurry.

Investigations---The Causes of Colonel Forney's Resignation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

THE LAST RING INDICTMENTS.

Judge Bedford's "Extension" Grand Jury, which has been in session since the 1st of last November, has just given us a new sensation in regard to municipal frauds. There probably never was a body of men got together who so tantalized the public for months in succession, as has this same Grand Jury. It was composed of good honest citizens, who were scandalized by the "Ring" frauds, and who went to work with commendable zeal, intent upon bringing the thieves to speedy justice. Poor, innocent, deluded citizens, they knew nothing of the difficulties they had to encounter. Feeling that the law had been grossly outraged, they had no idea that the same law would be invoked to shield its defiers, nor did they contemplate that other respectable citizens from "considerations of policy" would interfere to prevent well-known robbers being brought to justice. Not only have they encountered these obstacles in the discharge of their duty, but they found the Bar and the Bench, and the State and city prosecuting officers, arrayed against them when charges against some particular persons were being considered, and they have been forced to ignore the evidence presented against these parties. Even the famous Committee of Seventy did not think it "policy" to indict all the plunderers. So several thieves, as culpable as any in the State Prison, are allowed to go unwhipt of justice. Still, the Grand Jury did well, and on Saturday brought in thirteen indictments. Among these were indictments of Mayor Hall, P. B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, R. B. Connolly, and Nathaniel Sands. Those against Tweed and Connolly are but repetitions of the former indictments, the lawyers having decided that the first ones were illegal. Mayor Hall contrived to make a very good dramatic effect—he never loses an opportunity to do so—by being present in Court and indulging in a little buncombe speech-making, demanding an immediate trial, and selecting Judge Daily to hear it. As the detectives would say, this was a "put-up job" between Bedford, the Judge, and Garvin, the District Attorney, both of whom have been striving to influence the Grand Jury against indicting the Mayor. As, however, they were forced to yield to popular clamor, they arranged to let Hall come into Court, and shine his pyrotechnic display. His trial is fixed for Monday, the 19th inst., and his complete exoneration and brilliant vindication for a few days later. P. B. Sweeny will fare the same, he and Hall having been indicted simply to keep up appearances, and to make a show before the Legislature of the exceeding and unprejudiced energy of the Committee of Seventy. This is in accordance with the plan marked out by Sweeny and Hall months ago, and which they tried to carry into effect at the time, viz.: Tweed and Connolly are to be sacrificed, with a few lesser lights, to appease popular clamor,—their fall reflecting additional lustre upon the virtuous Hall and the immaculate Sweeny. Nathaniel Sands stands forth in a worse light than any of the others, and can only be compared to Ledwith, who sold out Reform for a Tammany nomination, and then got defeated. Sands was the moving power for several years of the Peter Cooper Citizens' Reform Association, which he so manipulated against the Ring that Tammany Hall finally bought him up by appointing him a Tax Commissioner at $8,000 a year. Now it appears from the indictment, he made an arrangement with Comptroller Connolly by which Connolly employed him to dispose of $15,000,000 of city bonds, paying him for his trouble one-half of 1 per cent, or $75,000 in the aggregate. This, too, in the face of a special statute which distinctly prohibits any salaried officer of the city Government receiving any fees or perquisites outside of his salary. Everybody is delighted, that he is indicted, and will rejoice most heartily if he can be punished. Our people can stand robbery, but perfidy they abominate, and a perfidious robber they abhor. The Grand Jury states that the city has been robbed of twenty millions of dollars, which is at least five millions more than it has ever before been estimated. I am inclined to think the Jury were dealing in generalities, and would find it difficult to show figures for half that amount of actual stealing. It is a sorrowful thing to be obliged to admit that the Reform movement appears to be a failure, and that all we have accomplished is to lock the stable-door after the horse has been stolen; but such seems to be the prospect now, with little hope of either recovering the horse or catching the thief. We lost everything when the Republicans went into partnership with Sam. Tilden and Charles O'Conor in the Reform business.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT SICKLES.

The statement that there has been a misunderstanding between Minister Sickles and Secretary Fish has been denied in Washington; but I have it on the authority of one of Sickles' most intimate friends that there is good ground for the report; and, further, that matters between them are at that point when one or the other of them must resign. When Sickles first arrived in this country from Spain, he had intended to proceed directly to Washington, for the purpose of reporting directly to his official chief, Secretary Fish. But he found the Secretary was here, being home for the holidays. Sickles called upon him privately and paid his respects to him, but still refrained from going to Washington, lest his calling upon the President during the absence of the Secretary of State should be construed into an act of official discourtesy. The President wanted to see Sickles very much, as he has a special interest in the Cuban goose, and was chagrined at his long stay in New York,—unofficially—intimating that he wanted to talk to him privately before Fish pumped him dry. Sickles, however, determined to adhere to official etiquette, and did not go to Washington till Fisk. He then paid his respects officially to the Secretary, and immediately after saw the President. At the next interview, the Secretary treated the Minister very coolly. He did not call on Sickles at his hotel, where he had his new Spanish bride, as etiquette required. Sickles don't like to be snubbed; so, at one of their interviews, while Fish was explaining his peculiar Cuban policy, Sickles had no hesitation in expressing opposite views, and finally intimated that, while Fish might be a very respectable and highly-dignified citizen, he didn't amount to much as Secretary of State, and that his Cuban policy was not the people's policy. This ended the intercourse between the Secretary and the Spanish Minister. Sickles has, from early education, filibustering proclivities, and these do not accord with Mr. Fish's views. Sickles thinks that, with half a chance, Cuba would fall into our arms,—a consummation which Fish's policy prevents. This is the trouble between Fish and Sickles, resulting partly from personal discourtesy on the part of the former toward the latter, and partly from opposing views of the Cuban question. It is thought that an open rupture must ensue between them. Should this occur, and the President be called upon to choose between the gallant soldier, his staunch personal friend, and the rich civilian whose liberal contributions have heretofore been known in the White House, according to the precedents so frequently made by Grant, the soldier will go to the wall. Grant may like Sickles, and deem him a faithful and efficient officer; but then there is a renomination to look after, and Sickles is poor. He was a gallant soldier during the war, and left a leg at Gettysburg; but he is poor now. Fish has got lots of money, and, if necessary, would spend some of it in the campaign; so, of course, he cannot be spared.

LENT.

Woe is me! Lent begins on Wednesday. Yesterday the Catholic and Episcopalian clergymen laid down the law, insisting that frivolity and wickedness have had a pretty long run, and that they must have a rest for forty days and forty nights. Lent must be observed rigidly, they say; and accordingly I have been duly notified by the gentle goddess who presides over my household that my rations are to be limited henceforth at home. Beefsteak and mutton-chops are no longer to be had, and salt herring and codfish balls are to usurp their places; and she is to appear in sackcloth and ashes. Now, I don't like codfish-balls and salt herring, and I think forty days of them will compensate for the sins of both of us. So I am going to let her do the sackcloth and ashes business, while I dine at the Club. By this means I shall dispose of my sins by deputy, and get good dinners in *propria persona*. But Lent has been the bugbear ahead in society circles for a month past, and parties and balls have been hurried up, and dissipation piled on dissipation, till society people are about used up. While they have had two or three fêtes a night to attend to, they will now be let off with light "receptions," or some such mild dissipation. Papas rejoice that the drains on their purses are to be suspended for even so short a period, and thank God that it is fashionable to keep Lent.

SMILEY—CUYLER.

The public is poking considerable fun at the Brooklyn Presbytery which arraigned Dr. Cuyler upon the heinous charge of permitting the young Quakeress preacher to occupy his pulpit for one service. The Presbytery gave Dr. Cuyler an opportunity to indulge in two or three pretty little speeches, and to advance his very popular progressive ideas; after which they adjourned without having found anything in his conduct calling for censure. This "lame and impotent conclusion" is regarded by the Doctor's friends as a great triumph for him, and they accordingly gave him a congratulatory reception, whereat they covered him all over, as with a mantle, with laudatory speeches. Miss Smiley, too, makes considerable capital out of the affair, and has more invitations to preach crowding in upon her than she can attend to. Before, she was looked upon as a sound, sensible, but not over eloquent expounder of the Gospel; but now she is the rage, and everybody runs after her—especially the men. This makes indignant those wives who for years have been striving to drag their husbands to church. To see these derelict males now running after this "strange woman" is a little too much for wifely nature. But they'll get used to it; perhaps be stimulated by the success of the pretty Quakeress to essay the same line of business. But they can't *all* win, which is a consolation to the males.

RENTS IN THE CITY.

Now is the time when all New Yorkers are looking for houses to move into on the 1st of May; for on that day everybody feels it incumbent upon him to swap houses with somebody else. As a consequence, house-agencies swarm with people who have houses to let or who wish to rent, and the newspapers are full of advertisements of this character. There is an indication that there will be a reduction in rents this year, which is accounted for by the large number of houses which have been built during the past two years, either in the city proper or in the immediate suburbs. Outside the fire limits in the city, and in the suburban villages within easy access, there have recently been erected a large number of neat, cosy, frame houses, which can be rented for a moderate price, and which are tempting large numbers of city people away from our bricks and mortar. As a consequence, landlords are obliged to reduce their rents in the city. Houses which last year rented for $2,000 are this year offered for $1,500 or $1,800, and a similar falling off is shown in houses of greater value. The very interesting discussion, carried on in the newspapers, by housekeepers, on the "cost of living," has done much to increase the desire for country residences, and on the 1st of May there will be a perfect exodus from the city. I am glad of this, for New York City proper is not a respectable place to live in; it is a lovely place to do business or to have fun in; but it does not contain a single element necessary to a comfortable *home*. There are nice boarding houses and elegant hotels; but there is no place in which to bring up children, and keep them pure and uncontaminated by the vicious "street-Arabs." I sincerely hope that this "country fever" will carry off large numbers of housekeepers.

THE ALABAMA FLURRY.

The newspapers are making a sensation over John Bull's growls at the Alabama claims; but, outside of the newspapers, there is no excitement. The question is discussed quietly at the clubs, the hotels, and elsewhere; but it is universally agreed that there is nothing warlike to apprehend from the position taken by either Government. In short, this hubbub is recognized as a sensation gotten up by the English and Yankee journalists for the sake of selling newspapers. Here we fill edition after edition with flaming headlines, predicting war, and designating the policy which each Government shall pursue, and, in fact, almost fighting the bloody battles which are predicted; but it is all done to sell the papers—and the people. The object is achieved; for the newsboys cry "War! war!" and people buy just to see what is said,—not that they believe what they read. Why, I'm in the business, and know how the thing is done, and know how the editors laugh in their sleeves when they write their "sensation head-lines." But the people like it, and, as they are willing to pay for their sensations, the editors are willing to supply them. In talking among themselves, our business men concede that the "indirect claims" against which England kick, are neither equitable or just, and that they ought not to be paid. They do believe, however, in forcing England to pay every tangible dollar we lost by her conduct during the war.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations are now the order of the day. The Committee of Seventy commenced by sending sub-committees to investigate the various City Departments. Then Congress sent a Committee to investigate the Custom House. The Legislature sent one Committee to investigate the Insurance Department; another to investigate some charges against Senator Wood; and still another to investigate the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's affairs. All of these have been in full blast during the past week, and the unfortunate reporters have been worked to death almost, striving to keep up with them. The only one of all these of really public interest, was the Custom House investigation. Although the Senators allowed the witnesses to travel all over the revenue and political fields, they still elicited the fact that gross abuses exist in the Custom House; that merchants are charged outrageous prices for storage and cartage by Administration favorites; are blackmailed, right and left, by Custom House officials, and that the same officials accept bribes for the performance of their duty, or to connive at the escape of criminals. On the whole, it is a pretty bad showing for the officials. To be sure, Tom Murphy proved that he had collected more revenue at less cost than any of his predecessors; but the political strikers he employed to do it more than made up the difference of cost out of the merchants. The probability is, that a reform in the management of the New York Custom House,—commencing with the White House Kitchen Cabinet,—will be commenced as soon as the Committee shall make their report.

GOTHAM NOTES.

Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, has been distinguishing himself within the past few days by making "raids." A night or two since, he arrested all the unfortunate women he found in the street, locked them up over night, and next morning paraded them through the streets to Court, when the Magistrate released them. He advised the vigilant Captain to break up the gambling houses and thieves' dens in his ward before raiding on women whose only offence was being in the street at night. Saturday night the gallant Captain "raided" on a private party which was given by some families in a tenement house. The Captain marched in and arrested men and women, and locked them all up over night. Next morning it was shown at Court that the parties were all respectable, and that there was no disorder in their quiet little dance. The Captain got another reprimand from the Magistrate. Captain Caffrey will be made Superintendent if he keeps on doing so well.

There have been half a dozen attempts, within the past few days, to set fire to tenement houses, in which many families resided. Kerosene thrown in the hallways is the means used. Fortunately, the fire has been discovered in time to prevent loss of life.

There have been several homicides since last I wrote; but there was nothing startling in the manner in which they were brought about. The most of them were the result of bar-room rows. There are so many people now-a-days that life is very cheap, and the taking off of one man is scarcely worth chronicling. This is the popular verdict, and, of course, I bow to it.

THE RESIGNATION OF COLONEL FORNEY.

The reasons which induced Colonel Forney to resign his position as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia are thus stated to me by an intimate personal friend of his: Colonel Forney has always been extreme in his views as to the treatment of the colored race, insisting that they should be accorded all the privileges belonging to white men. He is also a warm personal friend of Senator Sumner, and he felt very keenly what he terms the outrages put upon his friend by the Administration. Mr. Forney has also rebelled against the President's interference in the local affairs in Pennsylvania. In the recent Grey-McClure fight, the President favored Grey; and Forney, and Pennsylvania generally, favored McClure. These things have made the Administration yoke galling to the shoulders of Colonel Forney, and so, when the President sent to the Senate and defeated the Sumner amendment to the Amnesty bill, Forney kicked over the traces and resolved to be a free man again. As yet he has not taken a position positively hostile to the President, but there is little doubt he will oppose his renomination. There is now but one prominent Pennsylvanian who supports Grant, and he is Simon Cameron; but Cameron is more for Cameron than he is for Grant, and, if policy should so decide, he will abandon him without warning. Colonel Forney will give a grand reception on the evening of the 22d inst., at his residence in Philadelphia. He has invited about five hundred prominent persons, from Washington, New York, and Philadelphia, to meet him on that occasion. He was expected to be here on that evening to speak at the reception to be given to General Sickles, but this morning telegraphed that he could not come, as he must attend to his own little affair. Colonel Forney has the greatest contempt for Senator Conkling, of this State, and feels that he has done more to injure the Administration, by his injudicious friendship, than any other one man. Forney is a power in Pennsylvania,—a fact which the President admitted when he insisted, in spite of two or three refusals, that he should take the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia. As he is now free of the trammels of office, he will, no doubt, assert his freedom by opposing Grant's renomination. There is a growing feeling in this city that Grant is not the right man, and the Custom House investigation shows that our best merchants and business men long ago complained to him of the abuses which existed, yet he allowed them to go on for the pecuniary benefit of his friends. The merchants who came forward to testify to these facts are not in favor of his renomination.

HAROLD.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ROW.

Letter from Thomas Hughes.

A Settlement on the Basis of Mr. Sumner's Speech Declared Impossible--Statement of the Negotiations from an English Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Tribune:

SIR: Within the last few days I have conversed with several Americans of ability and experience in public affairs, upon the attitude of the British press with reference to the "case of the United States," which is to be laid before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva in June next. When I have assured them that, so far as I can judge (setting aside the bitterness of some of the writers—a bitterness which Englishmen in general do not feel, and every sensible Englishman regrets), the press in this instance fairly represents the feeling of the country, they have expressed surprise. When I have admitted that I myself share this feeling, they have gone near laughing in my face; and when they have found that I am serious, have wondered how any one, who knows something of their country, can be so absurd. Under these circumstances, and seeing that any miscarriage in this effort at arbitration will be no laughing matter, I should be glad to state shortly in your columns the reasons why our people have been startled and astonished at the shape your case has taken.

The effect of Mr. Sumner's celebrated speech on this side will be fresh in the minds of all your readers who are interested in this question. Whether we understand him or not is another matter; but the fact remains that any amicable settlement on the basis laid down by him was always, and remains to this day, simply impossible. In the long discussion which followed, the excitement here cooled down as the merits of the question came out into clear light. I believe I am right in saying that, with one exception, every jurist of reputation on your side admitted that the claims for constructive damages raised by him, could not be seriously maintained. By constructive damages I mean the expenditure on the pursuit of the Alabama and other vessels, the loss of your commercial marine, the enhanced payments for insurance during the war, and the cost of the alleged prolongation of the war by our acts. I think I am also right in saying that it was generally admitted on our side that the question was not so much one of pecuniary damage as of outraged sentiment, and that an admission of regret by England for the escape of the Alabama would do more than any payment toward bringing about a healthier state of feeling, and an amicable settlement of all points at issue. At the same time you never for a moment proposed to waive, and always insisted upon, your claims for losses arising from the actual destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama and her colleagues, for all and each of which you held us responsible. I am not sure that I represent your side fairly in the above statement, but am perfectly certain as to the general understanding here.

This being so, the Joint Commission was appointed, with the hearty concurrence, I believe, of both nations. We heard nothing of what passed at their conferences; but in due course the text of the Treaty of Washington was published as the result, and was eagerly scrutinized. It recited that differences had arisen "growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims," and that "Her Majesty had authorized her High Commissioners to express in a friendly spirit the regret felt by the Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by these vessels." Here, at first sight, was an entire confirmation of our views. England expressed her regret, and America thereupon limited her claims to the "*acts committed by the several vessels*" which had escaped from our ports. But, of course, recitals may be modified by the operative part of any document, so we had to look further to see what was the net result of the treaty. Then we find in the enacting part that "the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing *out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels* shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration," and there the matter ends. There is not, in the whole treaty a word to show that any other claims than those for direct losses are to be referred to the Arbitrators. On the contrary, in Article XI, which sets out what the United States will attempt to establish, after premising that an historical statement would be made of the conduct of our Government, showing styled unfriendliness, together with an indication of what you deem our duties to have been "in respect of the several cruisers," the Treaty proceeds: "They will then endeavor to show that Great Britain failed to perform these duties, both general, and specifically as to each of the cruisers; and that such failure involved the liability to remunerate the United States for losses thus inflicted," that is, by the cruisers. Can you wonder, under the circumstances, that we believed you had waived the claims for constructive damage, mentioned above? Can you suppose that, on any other terms, we should have consented to the application to this case of those new rules of International law with respect to the duty of neutrals, suggested by yourselves, which are embodied in Article 6 of the Treaty?

But our case does not rest here. If any possible doubt can be felt as to the intention and meaning of the Treaty, an aid to its interpretation exists in the protocol of the conference now published. In that document we find your Commissioners, after referring to all the heads of constructive damage marshalled by Mr. Sumner, stating, "that, in the hope of an amicable settlement, no settlement was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account, in the event of no such settlement being made." Now, if words continue to mean anything, surely this amounts to a specific waiver of indirect or constructive damages, for an amicable settlement has been made by the treaty which followed this protocol. It is true that that settlement is not final until the award is made. Should no award ever be made, I can understand your Government raising again all the old questions, but I fail to see any excuse or pretext whatever for raising them in the pending proceedings.

But your case does this in the most direct and explicit manner. In the summary, or general statement, of the claims which you propose to submit to the Arbitrators they are classified as follows:

1. The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruizers. 2. The national expenditure in the pursuit of those cruizers. 3. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag. 4. The enhanced payments of insurance. 5. The prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion.

Thus every one of the old claims is revived. You have obtained an expression of regret from England, and a modification of the rules of International law, expressly agreed to by us for the purpose of bringing the case of the Alabama within the cognizance of the tribunal of arbitration, and you have given absolutely nothing in return. For, in order that there may be again no mistake as to your meaning, you have presented a detailed statement of the amount of the national expenditure in the pursuit of the cruisers, and have asked the Arbitrators to estimate the damages under heads 3, 4, and 5, for which estimate materials are furnished. I am told by my American friends that, if this is as I state it to be, the Arbitrators will refuse to go into any claims except those under class 1. But can we risk it? Would you risk it if you were in our place? Here is a reference practically to three persons, none of whom speak our language, one of whom is known to be a very ardent republican, and is stated to have expressed strong views upon the case already. If we allow the issues raised by your case to go before the Arbitrators, we put it in their power to fine this country in almost any amount. I do not think that any Government could consent to this, and am very sure that you would not allow yours to do so.

What is to be done then, in the absence of any assurance from your Government that the constructive claims will not be opened before the Tribunal? It seems to me that we have only one course open, and that is to take a preliminary objection to this part of the case. We can say, I think, with a clear conscience, "*non hæc in fædera venimus.*" We never consented to the reference of these issues to the Tribunal, and there are the Protocol and the Treaty to show that we did not. If the Court should be against us, I can see no alternative but our withdrawal from the arbitration, which would be, to my mind, the most deplorable political event of this untoward time. Both nations have made great sacrifices, of prejudice on one side, and pride on the other, to reach this point, and the great result is now at hazard, by what I cannot help calling the reckless pleading on your side.

I can understand my American friends making light of the whole affair, and smiling at my painful anxiety. One of them indeed did somewhat comfort me, and persuade me that it is only the way of Mr. Cushing and means nothing at all, by referring me to the case, and pleadings before the Joint Commission for settling the claims of British subjects under the Oregon Treaty, which (like the present case) were the work of that gentleman. On referring to this record I certainly found matter at once for comfort and astonishment. Through out the eight or nine volumes the claims urged by the British Government are characterized as "fraudulent and rapacious," and language is used in a hundred places which might well have broken off negotiations and brought on a war. The late Mr. Edward Ellice and Sir George Simpson, English gentlemen of honor, are accused of "unfaltering misrepresentation." "To them," it is urged, "the Great Monopoly appears to have stood in the place of truth, of honor, of country, and of God." Our then Government, my friend argued, allowed all this abuse to go forth in its name, but quietly accepted the adverse award without comment of any kind, and paid heavy sums awarded by the Commission without a murmur. Why can't you laugh at "Old Caleb," and go on as if "the case" were only lawyers' talk? Well, I can only say I should, as an individual, be inclined to take the advice, if the Tribunal of Arbitration were composed of the same materials as the Oregon Commission. If the Arbitrators were all judges of your Supreme Court, and of your Superior Courts, I should be well content to let the whole case go before them without protest. But even I could not consent to run such a risk before the Geneva Tribunal, and how much less can you expect such a course from our Government, representing a nation 99 out of 100 of whom never heard of this settlement of the Oregon claims, and know immeasurably less than I do of your practice and methods of political action!

I can only hope that time, the great solver, will help both nations through this most provoking difficulty, and that, in the meantime, neither side may be hounded back by anonymous writers or reckless public men, into the dreary swamp and desert from which we have so recently escaped. Cool tempers, and sound, upright judgment were never more needed, and I am sure all your best citizens will join me in the prayer that they may be forthcoming. I am yours, faithfully,

THOS. HUGHES.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1872.

What the London Times Says.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

No doubt it was from an honorable desire to avoid every topic of difference which could possibly be avoided that Lord Ripon and his colleagues failed to insist on an explicit definition of "the claims generically known as the Alabama claims," notwithstanding that Great Britain, and Great Britain alone, was liable to suffer by any vagueness in this essential article. The protocol of May 4, 1871, however, coupled with the provisions of subsequent articles, directing that each vessel shall be the subject of a separate inquiry, is sufficent to show that claims for indirect losses were not contemplated in laying down the basis of Arbitration. Whether claims for direct losses are admissible in respect of all the vessels comprised in the American list is a question left open by the Treaty, and therefore properly cognizable by the Arbitrators, who are also perfectly competent to decide on the relevance of the presumptive argument against Great Britain. But it is not so evident, nor are we prepared to admit, that it is a question for the Arbitrators at all, whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for the general war expenses incurred by the United States after the battle of Gettysburg. It is certain that, had the intention to press such a demand been understood on both sides at Washington, it would have brought the Conferences to an abrupt conclusion. Not only would it have been impossible for Great Britain to place on record the expression of regret to which the United States naturally attached so much weight, and to acquiesce in the retrospective application of the new rules; not only must our Commissioners have insisted on the right to plead a set-off on account of the Fenian raids and other national injuries, instead of referring the Alabama claims to Arbitration by themselves, but it would have been their duty to suspend all future negotiations till a distinct waiver of indirect loss should have been obtained. If it be asked why, nevertheless, the Arbitrators should not be invited to decide on their admissibility, the answer is conclusive. Were the judgment of the Arbitrators subject to no express limitation of any other kind, it might not be palpably unfair, though it would still be inexpedient, to leave the measure of liability absolutely indefinite. As it is, the agreement for arbitration is entirely one-sided. No matter how unreasonable the Arbitrators may consider it to judge our conduct ten years ago by rules framed last year, their award must be governed by those rules, and they are not allowed to consult their own sense of justice. How, then, can it be argued that in estimating the damages, if any, to be paid, they should be relieved of all obligations to legal principles common to both the litigant nations, and invested with a discretionary power to impose on Great Britain a penalty as great as victorious Germany exacted from prostrate France.

A Cipher Telegram from Minister Schenck.

Washington (Feb. 11) Correspondence of the Boston Post.

On Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, the State Department received a telegram in cypher from our Minister to England, General Schenck, which included a copy of the Queen's communication to the United States Government, mentioned in her speech in Parliament, relative to the claim for consequential damages in the case before the Geneva Arbitrators. The Queen's communication is very brief, expresses unbounded friendship, mentions several unimportant errors or irregularities in connection with the arbitration, and then, without seemingly attaching great importance to the subject, calls attention to the fact that our agent has made a claim for indirect or consequential damages. The communication is exceedingly diplomatic in its character, and cautious to a degree. No appeal is made for any remedy, but the object of the communication is evidently simply to demand a reply from the United States Government. The copy was telegraphed as a matter of expediency by Minister Schenck before mailing the written original communication from the Queen, the latter being delivered to Minister Schenck a few hours before the Queen's speech was read in Parliament. As heretofore stated, no action will be taken on this communication by the Administration until the original arrives by steamer.

A DISPUTED POINT.

Was Professor Morse the Real Inventor of the Telegraph?

From the Washington Star.

A recent editorial in the *Star* in regard to the question to whom is due the credit of giving the magnetic telegraph to mankind has drawn forth several communications, some of which have appeared in the *Star*, and we are also in receipt of a mass of documentary evidence in the matter.

The facts developed by an examination of this testimony are to the following effect: Some discoveries, rendering the electro-magnetic telegraph possible, were made by Oersted, of Copenhagen, in the year 1819; others were made by Arago, and Davy, and Ampere in 1820, and by Sturgeon in 1825, but none of them reached the point of discovering a means of making the wire practically serviceable over any considerable distance. The difficulty was deemed insuperable, and Mr. Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, England, in his investigations, published in 1825, declared adversely upon the possibility of a telegraph. Nothing feasible in the way of discovery was made for two or three years after, though it seems to be established that Harrison Gray Dyar, an American, put a short working line of telegraph in operation on Long Island in 1827 or 1828. He used common electricity, and not electro-magnetism, and but one wire, which operated with a spark that left red marks upon paper chemically prepared. The device of working it by an alphabet by spaces of time between sparks was very nearly in principle that used by Prof. Morse; and it is noted as a rather curious coincidence that Morse was the brother-in-law of Charles Walker, who was the legal counsel of Dyar at the time of Dyar's experiments on the electric telegraph. Dyar asserts that Morse, who was not a man of any scientific attainments, got his ideas of operating a wire telegraph from his (Morse's) brother-in-law, the latter having derived them from him while acting as his counsel years before. However, this question only affects the validity of Morse's claim to the invention of the mode of working the telegraph. The great difficulty in the way of operating the wire at any distance had not been met until Prof. Henry, in 1828, made discovery of the fact that a galvanic current could be transmitted to a great distance with so small a diminution of force as to produce mechanical effects adequate to the desired object, by means of a galvanic intensity battery. Prof. Morse subsequently availed himself of this discovery by Prof. Henry to make telegraphy practicable, and profitable to himself. Prof. Henry, who took out no patent for his discovery, seems in this, as in his other valuable scientific labors, to have sought for no other reward than "the consciousness of advancing science, the pleasure of discovering new truths, and the scientific reputation to which these works would entitle him." Up to 1848 Morse seems to have fully conceded that he was indebted to the discovery of Professor Henry to enable him to make the magnetic telegraph successful. At that time Morse got into litigation with other parties over his claim to the monopoly of telegraphic rights, and he appears to have deemed it necessary to his interest to depreciate the importance of the discoveries of Henry. The concurrent testimony, however, of leading telegraph authorities, and of the very men who were associated with Morse in telegraphic patents, go to show that he merely availed himself of Henry's discoveries, and applied them to his machine. It does not appear that Morse "ever made a single original discovery in electricity, magnetism, or electro-magnetism applicable to the invention of the telegraph."

Under the circumstances, it is not difficult to decide to whom should be awarded the chief honor of giving the magnetic telegraph to the world.

Travelling Trunks.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, Feb. 11.

Yesterday there arrived in the city a box which should derive interest from the amount of travelling it has done, and the number of places it has visited. This is not its first visit to Kansas City, having been seen here last summer, when it was sent on its travels to Southern Kansas. Whence it originally came no one knows—from the inscription on the direction tag it is supposed to be the relic of some played-out Heathen Chinee. It is something like the Wandering Jew, and receives new accessions so its store of deposits at every place it visits. Among its contents is a copy of the laws of Michigan, contributed by the "Capital of Michigan;" there is also a relic of the Chicago fire, crumbs of comfort in the shape of a box of anthracite, some curiously fashioned tools of a nondescript character, etc. It has been in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, all over Canada and the region of the lakes, and is now to be started on its homeward voyage to Hong Kong, *via* Denver, San Francisco, and the Sandwich Islands.

From the Titusville Courier, Feb. 12.

Mr. Stephen Hyland was engaged upon one of the wells at Pioneer, at the time of the ice gorge, a few weeks ago, having his trunk in a shanty upon the flats. The flood washed the shanty away, trunk and all. The trunk was bound in zinc, and floated proudly down the stream, disdaining to call at Petroleum Centre, or even Oil City, but steered out into the Allegheny. Franklin, the Capital of Venango County, was also slighted. Pittsburgh is reached, but the trunk still refuses to come ashore. Upon the broad bosom of the Ohio it takes its ocean-bound way. Not even the Queen City of the West attracts this solitary traveller. But at some distance below Cincinnati it comes to land, the receding waves leaving it high and dry upon the bank. In this condition it was found by an old farmer, who very properly took it in charge and broke it open. Among its contents he found a certificate of Mr. Hyland's membership in one of the Masonic lodges of this city. The old gentleman, who, we believe, is a Mason, at once wrote to the Secretary of the Lodge, informing him of the discovery, and in this way Mr. H. secures his lost trunk and its contents, which in their many hundred miles' voyage were kept dry.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Liberal Action of the Town of Bradford, England.

From the Bradford (Eng.) Telegraph, Jan. 3.

We publish to-day the cash account of the Bradford Committee of the Chicago Relief Fund, by which it will be seen that the amount subscribed and sent from Bradford for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Chicago is £5,811 2s 8d,—an amount larger, we believe, than has been subscribed by any other town in the Kingdom, in proportion to the population. This result cannot but be considered in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory; and we heartily congratulate our fellow-townsmen on this practical and substantial expression of their sympathy with the scores of thousands who were suddenly and unexpectedly rendered homeless and utterly destitute, and on the promptness and liberality with which they cheerfully responded to the appeal of the committee. In closing the account it may not be uninteresting to review briefly the history of a movement which has undoubtedly been creditable to the borough. When the news of the disastrous conflagration at Chicago reached this country, a preliminary meeting of three or four of our prominent merchants was held, with a view of taking steps for enlisting the public sympathy, and of opening a subscription list for the alleviation of the distress of the sufferers; and it was decided that a request should be made to the Mayor to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants for the furtherance of those objects. A provisional Committee having been formed, and a requisition having accordingly been presented to his Worship, a public meeting was held in the Exchange on Monday, the 16th October, under the Presidency of the then Mayor, Mark Dawson, Esq.; and the speakers on the occasion were the Mayor, the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, Rev. J. P. Chown, M. W. Thompson, Esq., H. W. Ripley, Esq., Jacob Behrens, Esq., Briggs Priestly, Esq., John Rand, Esq., and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Esq., M. P. His Worship the Mayor was appointed Treasurer, and B. Broughton, Esq., Honorary Secretary; and before the close of the meeting subscriptions amounting to upwards of £2,000 were announced. As an evidence of the interest which was felt in this great work of humanity, we may mention that not only was there no organized canvass by the Committee, but that nearly the whole of the amount has been spontaneously contributed; and it is a pleasing fact that, notwithstanding the absence of any personal canvass, so freely were subscriptions paid in that on the 23d of October the Committee were enabled to make a remittance of £2,000 to the Mayor of Chicago, and on the 27th of October a further sum of £2,000 was also remitted. This was followed on the 8th of November by another remittance of £1,000, and the balance of £811 2s 8d has also since been remitted. Among the subscriptions were two of £250 each, one of £210, one of £150, nine of £100 each, thirty-one of £50 each, eighteen of £25 each, seventeen of £20 each, the balance being made up of contributions varying from 10 guineas to 10s, in addition to collective subscriptions which were made in the mills and warehouses, and in the several places of worship in the town and district. The two last-named sources are deserving of especial notice, on account of the handsome amount so contributed, forming a very material addition to the list of subscriptions. The committee, believing that amongst the classes of our population who might from various causes be unable to subscribe individually there existed a general feeling of sympathy, as well as a desire to contribute according to their means, felt it desirable that the opportunity should be afforded them. A circular letter was therefore written by Mr. Broughton to the clergy and ministers of all denominations, and an appeal was also addressed by him to those employed in mills and warehouses; and the result has proved that, by united action amongst those of most humble means, much can be done towards the alleviation of the sufferings of others, without injury to themselves. These appeals were nobly responded to, and the general subscription list was supplemented by these collective contributions of the amount of £930 1s 4d. Whilst noticing the satisfactory result of the labors of the Bradford committee, we may, at the same time, be permitted to take another view of the probable effects, and to express an earnest hope that the inhabitants of the several towns and cities of this country, in contributing to the relief of the suffering citizens of Chicago, may have accomplished a twofold object. The moral effect, we believe, must necessarily be great; and we sincerely trust that this practical and substantial expression of sympathy by the people of England towards their Transatlantic cousins may tend to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. For whatever effect in this direction may be produced, Bradford is much indebted to the efforts which have been made by the Chicago Relief Fund Committee, and especially to Mr. Broughton, the Honorary Secretary, on whom, from the outset, nearly all the labor incidental to the raising of the subscriptions fell, and whose assiduous exertions have been rewarded by the collection of nearly £6,000, at a merely nominal expense.

CUT DOWN BY THE ICE.

The Steamer Nashville Sunk at the Wharf in Cincinnati—Loss About $150,000.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 11.

The third page of the *Gazette* this morning contains an advertisement announcing that the steamer Nashville will leave for New Orleans at 5 p. m. The *Gazette* of Jan. 24 contained a similar advertisement. The steamer has been singularly unfortunate. Jan. 24, as stated in the *Gazette* yesterday morning, she left for New Orleans at night with a full load, but turned back from the foot of Fifth street, on account of ice, and found a harbor at the New Orleans Packet Company's wharfboat, above the foot of Sycamore street, where she remained in safety till last evening.

Yesterday morning her advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*, announcing that she would leave for New Orleans last evening, and would receive passengers and some light freight. Many people had engaged passage, but none were aboard. A small lot of whiskey, some parlor furniture, and other freight were taken aboard.

Yesterday afternoon the Memphis packet, Robert Burns, which had been for several weeks lying above what is known as the Big Wharfboat, where the Nashville was lying, was dropped down under the Nashville, shoving the stern of the latter out into the stream. About 7 o'clock last evening a cake of ice, supposed to be a portion of the shore gorge above the Newport bridge, hardened by the sudden cold weather, broke loose, and floated down the Ohio side of the river. First it struck the Belle Vernon, lying next above the Nashville, but without damage, as the Belle Vernon had comparatively little freight aboard. Then it struck the Nashville, which was loaded deep, under the starboard cylinder, and cut a hole about twenty feet long in the hull. The boat filled rapidly, and careened to the starboard, losing both her chimneys overboard, and finally settled in about sixteen feet of water. At 11 o'clock last night, the water was in her cabin on the starboard side, and within two feet of her larboard upper guard.

The river was rising, partly from the effect of a gorge below the city, and partly from the tributaries running out above, so that there is little hope of saving much of her freight, which was mostly perishable, but the boat seemed to be lying straight and easy.

The Nashville was a stern-wheeler, built at James Mack's ship yard, a little more than a year ago, at a cost of $35,000. She was insured in Cincinnati offices for $19,000, and her freight list was insured for $2,000. Her length was 160 feet, beam 34 feet, hold 6 feet, capacity 500 tons.

Originally she was built for the Cincinnati and Tennessee River trade, and was to be called "Miriam," but was finally named "Nashville," and was entered in the Cincinnati, Paducah, and Cumberland River trade, under command of Captain P. K. Barclay, who died after making only two trips with her.

The Nashville was owned by the following gentlemen, one-third each: Captain Henry U. Hart, her commander; James Mack, her builder; and Robert Semple, of Barker, Pearce & Co.

The value of the freight aboard was variously estimated at from $150,000 to $175,000, nearly all insured in this city. Some of the freight will suffer no damage, but most of it will either be totally lost, or saved in a damaged condition. For some time after the boat was cut down the portion of the crew aboard had much trouble in preventing pirating. About 225 tons of the cargo was destined for points on the Lower Ohio and Memphis, and the remainder for the Lower Mississippi, New Orleans, and the Gulf coast.

Captain Hart will have the sympathy of many on account of this misfortune, as it is by no means his first—having sunk the Kenton in the Mississippi, then the John H. Groesbeck on the falls, and now the Nashville at the City Wharf.

Disgraceful Conduct of Drunken Men.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

A party of six men came in from the country with a two-horse wagon, the other day, to procure a coffin for a deceased friend. While in the city, they all got drunk, and two of them were furnished temporary lodgings in the station-house. The other four started home with the coffin. On the way, one of them became overpowered from the effects of the liquor he had drank, and his comrades put him into the coffin to get him out of the way. After riding some miles, the man in the coffin awoke to consciousness, and, finding his quarters somewhat restricted, straightened himself, and broke out both ends of his wooden prison. By this time all had become sober enough to realize what had been done; so they stopped at the first farm-house, procured hammer and nails, and soon had the coffin pretty nearly in as good condition as when they started with it.

A NEW SYSTEM OF FRAUD.

Operations of a Clerk in the Treasury Department.

From the Washington Republican, Feb. 10.

For several months past the Third Auditor has had his suspicions that there was one clerk in his bureau using his position to prepare false claims against the Government. The matter was referred to Solicitor Banfield, and a detective of the secret service division was assigned to ferret out the matter and watch the operations of certain parties. The result was yesterday developed by the arrest of a second-class clerk employed in the Third Auditor's bureau, named John N. Ehle, who was taken before the Police Court on a warrant issued by District Attorney Fisher, at the instance of General Rutherford, who charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidences of indebtedness upon which to base fraudulent claims against the Government. The affidavit of complaint filed in the Police Court by Mr. George C. Wooley, of the secret detective service, sets forth "That on the 5th day of February, 1872, there were taken and carried away, without authority from the United States, from the place where the same had been filed, lodged, and deposited, and were for the time being actually deposited and kept by the authority of the United States, seventeen vouchers, prepared, filed, and intended to be used and presented in order to procure the payment of money from the United States, and for the allowance and payment of certain claims, accounts, and demands against the United States, and he hath cause to suspect, and doth suspect, John Ehle of committing said offence."

The accused was appointed from Wisconsin in 1865, is about 30 years of age, and protests his innocence. He was required to give bond in the sum of $10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The cause which led to the suspicion of Ehle has not been made known, as it is believed there were others engaged with him in purloining the vouchers and abstracts from the office. The scheme for his detection worked admirably. He took into his confidence the detective himself, and as the papers were taken they were turned over to his partner. It was arranged between them that they should defraud the Government extensively, and then leave the country with their ill-gotten gain for some European city, and pass the remainder of their lives in luxurious ease. One set of vouchers were used by filing them in the office in connection with the fraudulent claim, and at present it is impossible to tell with what success the business was carried on. The papers abstracted and found represented $35,000. It is supposed that there are others at the rooms of Ehle, and a search warrant has been issued to ascertain whether or not there are any official papers on the premises.

At a late hour in the evening bail was secured for Ehle, and he was released to appear this morning.

A GIRL WHO DESERVES A MEDAL.

She Rids Herself of Unwelcome Midnight Visitors—And Administers to a Young Man a Richly-Merited Horse-whipping—The Fellow Kneels in the Mud and Apologizes.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 13.

Miss Amelia R. Purvis, of Mount Vernon, was awakened at 12 o'clock on Saturday night by a noise at her bedroom window. Looking in that direction she observed one man crawling into her room, closely followed by another. Instead of giving the traditional scream, Miss Purvis remained perfectly quiet and awaited developments. The first man crawled noiselessly under her bed. The second man tip-toed to her room door and began to examine it. Miss Purvis slipped out of bed, seized a bay rum bottle and smashed it over the intruder's head. He dropped. She gathered him up by the hair, and dragged him to the window. Not a word was spoken. The fellow, under this mode of treatment, recovered his senses and leaped out.

The scoundrel under the bed did not stir. He no doubt believed that his presence there was not known. Having disposed of the first fellow, Miss Purvis took a small tin trumpet from her bureau draw, and stooping down, at the same time turning the gas slightly on, she presented the small end of the trumpet at the crouching form of the thoroughly terrified man under the bed, and said:

"See her, young man, you have been there long enough. Just scrabble out instantly, or I will blow you into the middle of next week."

He did not wait for a second invitation. Miss Purvis kept him covered with the trumpet, and fearing that his time had come, he made a lively shake for the window and went out like an arrow. In his hurry he lost a pair of false side whiskers before he reached the window. Having met with this misfortune his disguise failed further to deceive the young lady. In the intruder she recognized Abraham T. Willson, a discarded lover.

Miss Purvis said nothing of her adventure, more than to satisfy inquiries next morning about the rumpus in her room, explaining that she had broken a bay-rum bottle. But the first thing she did yesterday morning was to purchase a cowhide. Yesterday afternoon she met the object of her search in Central Mount Vernon, and, without a word of explanation, began to lay the instrument upon Abraham's back. Abraham started to run, but Miss Purvis seized him with her left hand and held him fast. He screamed and swore, and begged and demanded an explanation, but down came the instrument of torture.

"Down on your knees, sir," said Miss Purvis, "and ask my pardon for your gross conduct last night."

No sooner said than done. Down went the terrified scapegrace on his knees in the mud and water, and prayed her to be merciful. He acknowledged the intrusion, and promised never to trouble her again by either his tongue or his presence.

A few weeks ago Willson's name was stricken off Miss Purvis's list of visitors. It is said that he circulated stories damaging to her character, and upon doubt being expressed as to the truthfulness of his assertions, he made a bet that he could go into her room at night. He took a companion with him as a witness, but the name of his partner has not been ascertained.

A TRUNK HORROR IN FRANCE.

Frightful Murder in Marseilles—A Man Chopped Up by His Best Friend.

Marseilles (Jan. 29) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Every one was beginning to breathe more freely, when we were shocked by the news of a cruel murder in our midst. The victim is a merchant of Tunis, or rather the confidential agent of a mercantile house in that city. About ten days ago this person, whose name was Grego, was invited by a couple of intimate friends to visit them in a store they had just hired. They were fellow-countrymen, and possessed the same creed, possibly sat in the same pew in the Synagogue of the Rue Breteuil. So he went, nothing suspecting, to the Rue des Tonneliers. There he found his two friends, and a third friend and a countryman, who had, as it were, just dropped in.

The chief criminal, named Sidebon, who had planned the murder, knew that Grego had received, or was about to receive, 250,000f., in drafts, from Tunis. No sooner had the victim reached the middle of the store, than the accomplice, Niscime, struck him down with a leaded cane. Sidebon immediately strangled him. The third party, Toludano, a young man of 21, and who now appears in the character of informer, says he did nothing. The three murderers proceeded to the victim's lodgings at 47 Rue Montgrand, where they found, the informer says, from fifty to sixty thousand francs, which they carried off and divided among them at Sidebon's lodging in the Rue Fongate.

The next move was to dispose of the body. For this purpose they bought a saw and an axe, chopped and sawed the body up, procured a trunk and packed up the pieces. Sidebon and Toludano then went on board a Tunisian vessel in the port, asked the Captain to take a trunk to Tunis, and to send a boat for it to the foot of the Cannebiere. The boat was sent in charge of a boy, who was sent off by them to get cigars, and they then rowed the boat containing the trunk outside the docks. When they thought themselves at a safe distance, they threw the thing overboard, but, not being heavy enough to sink, it floated. They left it to float away, but it did not go far, for next morning a fisherman found it stranded at the Chateau d'If. This man reported his *trouvaille*, and Toludano was soon found. Upon his testimony Niscime was immediately arrested, but Sidebon has not yet been found. Toludano gave up 15,000f., which he says was all he got, and 15,000f. more were found at the bottom of a cistern. The victim was buried on Sunday in the Israelite Cemetery. The unhappy man was well known at the Bourse, and the affair has caused a great deal of painful excitement. The murderers belonged during the war to the legion raised here, called "Egalite," a legion of known Communists and ruffians. It is almost enough to say that it was commanded by Delpech.

Guizot.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

On the Champs Elysees, the other day, I met M. Guizot, thin, feeble, and meditative. The venerable historian is one of the men whom the events of the past two years have left far behind. He is now, I understand, a pronounced reactionary,—so pronounced that he was proposed as a candidate for the Conservative press for the vacant seat of Paris in the Assembly. He has always had a profound distrust of Democracy, and having become discouraged over the prospects of Orleanism, feels highly despondent over the future of France.

Truly time works queer changes. Thirty years ago M. Guizot and M. Thiers were rival suitors for the favor of Louis Phillippe. The latter triumphed and Guizot returned to his library and his literary work. Now Thiers is President of a so-called Republic, has had an open rupture with the Orleanists, has pronounced in favor of a permanent establishment of the present system, and has apparently left the field clear to M. Guizot, should the July monarchy be revived. But I suppose that M. Guizot's day has passed forever. Always more of a student than a statesman, and ever sighing after a political ideal which can never be realized in France, he will doubtless go down to his grave not half so well satisfied with himself and his works as the multitudes of thinking men who know how to prize the author of the "History of Civilization."

Migration of English Sparrows to Maine.

From the Boston Traveller.

We understand that quite a colony of English sparrows has recently appeared in Rockland, Me., estimated at over a hundred in number. They are believed to have emigrated from Boston Common, as that is the nearest point at which any considerable number of these birds are to be found. It is probable that they may have been driven off by the butcher birds or sparrow hawks which made such an onslaught on these birds last autumn. How the birds got to Rockland is more than we know. They may have followed along the coast, or have taken passage on some of the steamboats or sailing packets which ply on this coast. There are examples of such emigration on record. Rockland is about 150 miles from Boston.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

CROCKERY.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

Importers and Jobbers,

Have just received, and are now opening, for the Spring Trade, a full stock of CUT GLASS, Elegant and New Designs.

FINE BAR GOODS.

CHOICE DECORATED CHAMBER SETS, FINE CHINA, plain and decorated, Beautiful Designs in Parlor Spittoons, Full Stock of Lamps, Lamp Goods Bronze Chandeliers, for Carbon Oil, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Burners; also, a Full Stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE in Original Packages and Open Stock, which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

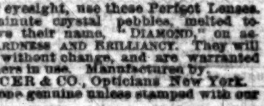
70 West Washington-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 498 State-st., and 37 West Madison. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE CELEBRATED

AMERICAN COOK STOVE.

For Hard and Soft Coal or Wood.

Wholesale and Retail.

The Trade supplied at Albany prices, freight added.

JAMES P. DALTON,

Cor. Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1872.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

HATS.

BROADWAY STYLE DRESS HATS,

JUST RECEIVED.

BARSTOW,

212 West Madison-st.

CEMENT.

Jas. Clark & Son. Utica Cement Co.

UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Utica Hydraulic Cement

OFFICE, 108 MONROE-ST.,

JAS. CLARK, HENRY MARTIN, } Managers, CHICAGO

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,

141 Centre-st., New York,

BUILDERS IN IRON.

Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago,

169 WABASH-AV.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall, Feb. 14, 1872.

No further applications for Sewing Machines will be received by this Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

NOTICE.

LEMONT, Feb. 13, 1872.

Hereby I wish to make known to all that Mr. Hurbert Brier is partially insane, and no one should make any bargain or sale with him unless the consent of his wife and son is given. His bargains will all be void otherwise. Respy, MRS. H. BRIER.

THE INTEREST OF R. S. WALLACE

In our firm ceases from this date. He retires for the purpose of establishing a Commission House in St. Louis, under firm name of Wallace & Co. We recommend him to the favorable consideration of our customers doing business in that city. WALLACE & HENDERSON. Chicago, Feb. 5, 1872.

HOTELS.

UNION PARK HOTEL,

321 WEST MADISON-ST.

Madison-st. cars and omnibuses pass the door every 5 minutes. Terms, $2.50 per day.

M. S. JAGGAR & CO., Props.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Have removed to 14 & 16 Madison-st., near Wabash-av., where they are now opening a large and complete stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES NOTIONS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, AND Fancy Goods, &c.,

Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

REMOVAL

TO THE OLD STAND.

SAM'L MYERS & CO.

268 & 270 East Madison-st.,

DISTILLERS OF

Rye Malt Whiskey, Brown-Red Bourbon, Crescent Gin (distilled from Italian Juniper Berries), Alcohol, Cologne, Spirits, &c.

IMPORTERS OF

Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rums, and Gins.

JOBBERS IN

Cigars, and Fine Kentucky Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.

REMOVAL.

EDSON H. GOODRICH,

JEWELLER,

TO

137 Twenty-second-st.

Before the Fire, 122 Dearborn-st.

South Side Office Removed to 931 Wabash-av. Hours, from 2 1-2 to 5 p. m.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST.

West Side Office, 328 West Madison-st, From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

INSURANCE.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY.

Greer & Ayer,

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Agents,

62 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Union Insurance Company, Bangor, Me.

CASH ASSETS, $540,000.

National Insurance Co., Bangor, Me.

CASH ASSETS, $450,000.

The appointment and management of Agencies, and all transactions in relation to the Western business of these Companies, under our supervision.

Fire risks in Chicago accepted at equitable rates.

GREER & AYER, Managers.

ROBERT GREER. J. B. AYER.

INSURANCE.

TEALL & FISHER,

No. 70 South Canal-st.,

Represent the following

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

STAR, OF NEW YORK.

WESTCHESTER, OF NEW YORK.

BAY STATE, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $1,500,000.

ALEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF **Cleveland, Ohio.**

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, $436,033.44

WALKER & LOWELL, Agents,

71 South Canal-st.

S. P. WALKER, late Secretary Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.

W. A. LOWELL, late Sawyer & Lowell.

INSURANCE.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford. CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford. OFFICE: Room 3, No. 30 West Madison-st. These Companies are now paying, in accordance with the compromise agreement accepted by the creditors. All parties having UNSETTLED CLAIMS are requested to call immediately for adjustment and settlement. JOHN A. FRANCIS.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.

I will buy the claims of those having settled at 25c. Buy and sell the scrip of 4, 8 and 12 months. Also, claims against the Knickerbocker, of Chicago, bought. R. D. STILES, 321 Wabash-av.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Adjourned meeting of the policy-holders will be held at 21 West Madison-st. this (THURSDAY) evening, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the committee.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 321 and 323 Wabash-av.

MASONIC RELIEF.

MASONIC RELIEF.

The Committee for the relief of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, and ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE MASONS, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at Room 2, No. 161 Wabash-av. High Priests, Commanders, and presiding officers of Scotch Rite bodies are requested to make known all cases needing relief, which will be cheerfully distributed by the Committee.

V. L. HURLBUT, Chairman.
G. R. CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.
G. R. SMITH, Secretary.
H. C. RANNEY.
E. B. MYERS.

BRICKS.

BRICKS.

50,000 good red brick, full size, on R. R., for sale and immediate delivery. Apply this morning to JOSEPH M. LYONS, 125 South Clinton-st.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS. SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen...... $[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen...... $[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen...... $[illegible]
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen...... $[illegible]

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

931 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of...... $50,000 | 500 prizes of...... $100
1 prize of...... 12,450 | 9 prizes of...... 1,000
1 prize of...... 10,000 | 9 prizes of...... 500
1 prize of...... 7,500 | 9 prizes of...... 300
4 prizes of...... 5,000 | 9 prizes of...... 250
4 prizes of...... 2,500 | 36 prizes of...... 200
20 prizes of...... 1,000 | 36 prizes of...... 150
20 prizes of...... 500 | 180 prizes of...... 100
40 prizes of...... 250 | 5,000 prizes of...... 10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs. $2.50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., No. 513 Walnut-st., (Post Office Box 2446,) St. Louis, Mo.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,
Thomas P. Eldridge, ... Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
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Hewlett Scudder, ... Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
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Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, ... Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, ... Whittemore, Post, Post & Co.
Isaac Seligman, ... J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,

187 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS, BELT COURSES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS, WALL COPING, SILLS, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &C.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Highest Prices!

PAID FOR

Insurance Policies and Certificates, Cook County Orders, & Jurors' Certificates.

A. C. GREENEBAUM,

Local Stock Broker, 46 W. Randolph-st., up stairs.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,

15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINES.

D. L. SEYMOUR, of the Peekskill Mfg. Co., Peekskill, N. Y., will be at the store of A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., on the 20th and 24th of February, to contract for the delivery of their celebrated "ECLIPSE" BRICK MACHINES and TEMPERING WHEELS, or any other tools wanted by brickmakers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Merchants,

299 & 301 South Canal-st.,

CHICAGO.

STAR FOUNDRY.

217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialities, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.

G. M. C. BRACKETT.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE DESKS,

CHEAP,

At 139 West Lake-st., in the rear.

GIVEN AWAY!

The humorous satirical poem, entitled

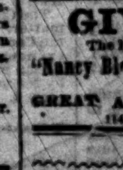
"Nancy Blake Letters to a Western Cousin,"

Are given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co,

11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

GERMAN OPERA.

WACHTEL

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the continued hoarseness of Mr. WACHTEL, who will be unable to sing before Monday, the Management beg to inform the public that, in order not to disappoint entirely the music lovers of Chicago and its vicinity in hearing Mr. WACHTEL in his great impersonations, have postponed his visit to Milwaukee, and will remain here next week. The Operas will be produced as follows:

Monday, Feb. 19 — POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

Wednesday, Feb. 21—LES HUGUENOTS.

Friday—FAREWELL NIGHT.

Saturday—MARTHA MATINEE.

Persons holding tickets for the POSTILLION, HUGUENOTS, and MARTHA, are respectfully informed that the same tickets will be good for the above dates, or the money will be refunded at the Globe Theatre, where seats can be secured for the above nights.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

THE SAGE HUMORIST,

"JOSH BILLINGS,"

Will give his characteristic lecture,

"What I Know About Hotels,"

NEXT MONDAY EVENING

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strahl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES!

Brilliantly Illustrated.

PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D.,

South Congregational Church,

Corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

THURSDAY EVENING,

THE MATTER KING.

FRIDAY EVENING,

THE MATTER QUEEN.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 11:3 O'CLOCK.

Admission to lecture, 50c. Admission to Matinee, 25c. Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. For sale at Patterson's, cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., and Mead's, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,

Union Park Congregational Church.

HEAR

THE MODERN DEMOSTHENES,

Wendell Phillips,

IN HIS GREATEST LECTURE,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,"

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. For sale TO-DAY at Horton's Library, 438 West Lake-st., West Side Library, 299 West Madison-st., and at Strahl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last three performances of

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Friday night and Saturday Matinee, the

MENDICANT.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OLIVER TWIST.

Monday night, first appearance of

J. K. EMMET - - AS - - FRITZ.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WACHTEL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK. Doors open at 1.

MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA

WACHTEL in his famous role of Lionel. Miss CANISSA, Mlle. DE GEBELE, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

SEATS SECURED now at the Globe Theatre.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND JEFFERSON.

THE STRONGEST COMBINATION EXTANT.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Everything new and original. First week of the great Emotional Burlesque of

EAST LYNNE IN BLACK

CINCINNATUS in his exquisitely graceful songs and dances every evening and Saturday Matinee.

In active preparation, the great allegorical picture of PROGRESS; OR, CHICAGO IN 1871 AND 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

This Morning (Friday),

At 10 o'clock, will take place at our store, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner of Eldridge-court, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Easy Chairs, Etageres, Hall Trees, Library, Marble and Wood top Tables, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c.

ALSO,

Second-hand Furniture, Chairs, and Carpets, Crockery, Pianos, &c.

We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and we retail new goods, through the week, at their prices. Parties thinking of purchasing furniture will please examine goods at other houses and get prices, then come to us, and we will sell you from 10 to 20 per cent less in price for goods of the same style and quality. "Seeing is believing." Give us a call.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Hat Trees, Office Desks, Wardrobes, Rockers, Lounges, Mirrors, Oil Cloth Carpets, Shades, and Show Cases,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES,

(Both carriage and draft), Mules, Harness, Lap Robes, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., every TUESDAY and SATURDAY of each week at 421 State-st.

O. BRIGGS.

Money advanced on all kinds of goods. Good stabling for sale horses.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

MONTREAL AND CHICAGO Line of Propellers!

Will place on the route the coming season, in addition to their old line, NINE new first-class Propellers, and are prepared to contract for up-freights from Montreal, and also to arrange for importing goods direct from all European ports, via steamers and sailing vessels. Information can be obtained by applying to

H. W. IRELAND, 76 Market-st.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., March 6, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, with the following-named articles:

New Bacon, clear sides, winter cured, in new gunnies.

XXX Flour, from Fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 98 pounds net each.

Beans, Rice, and salt, in barrels well coopered, and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Green Rio Coffee, in original sacks and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Brown Sugar, equal to Stewart's "C," in barrels and in square double sacks, containing 100 pounds net.

Vinegar of 30 and 45 grains strength, in barrels and half-barrels, full iron-hooped and painted.

Adamantine Candles and Extra Family Soap, in boxes well strapped with iron or hickory.

Choice Family Flour, from fall wheat, in square single and double sacks, containing 100 pounds net each, and in barrels, full head lined.

Bidders will state what quantity of each article bid for they will furnish, and when they will deliver the same, as well as the kind of package.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles except bacon.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to this office, as well as by the Purchasing Commissaries in St. Louis and Chicago.

M. R. MORGAN, Major C. S., C. C. S. Dep't of Missouri.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Lester, Heron, Smith & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Feb. 13, 1872.

(Signed) M. W. LESTER, FRANK LESTER, S. J. HERON, J. W. SMITH, HAZEN MOOERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Heron, Smith & Mooers, for the purpose of carrying on the business of STEAM HEATING and VENTILATING in all their branches.

We are also sole Agents of N. M. Simonds for Van's Patent Hotel Ranges, Boilers, Carving Tables, &c.

All orders for the above goods should be addressed to the new firm, at 76 West Washington-st., corner of Jefferson, Chicago, Ill.

S. J. HERON, J. W. SMITH, HAZEN MOOERS.

Feb. 14, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Phillip and Theodore Goldman, under the firm name of Goldman Bros., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the said partnership are to be liquidated by Phillip Goldman, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN, THEODORE GOLDMAN.

The undersigned will continue the wholesale boot and shoe business at 25 Randolph-st., second building west of Wabash-av., under the firm name

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872. PHILLIP GOLDMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between R. G. Case and J. W. Savin, heretofore existing under the firm name of CASE & SAVIN, was dissolved on the first day of February, 1872, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said partnership are to be received by the said R. G. Case, who hereby assumes the payment of all debts now due or to become due by the said firm.

R. G. CASE, J. W. SAVIN.

Feb. 14, 1872.

NOTICE.

The firm of A. Wallbaum & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Sonffker is authorized to sign receipts.

A. WALLBAUM, JOHN WINFALER, C. WILLERD, WM. SONFFKER.

Chicago, Feb. 13, 1872.

WASHINGTON.

Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the Sumner War Material Resolution.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

Parson Brownlow Rises to Explain Certain Matters About Representative Beck.

Letter from Senator Wilson on the Subject of the Vice Presidency.

He is Surprised at Mr. Colfax's Revocation of His Irrevocable Decision.

Leading Agriculturists in National Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Wilson has addressed the following letter to a political and personal friend:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: You ask me how the withdrawal by Mr. Colfax of his irrevocable decision not to be a candidate affects your position. I have to say, in reply, that when the Vice President announced that he should not be a candidate for re-election, and that the position might be claimed by the friends of some Eastern or Southern man, many gentlemen, some of whom had kindly supported me in 1868, and others who had supported Mr. Colfax, Mr. Fenton, or Mr. Wade, said or wrote to me that they intended to give me their influence for the Vice Presidency. I had just been elected for the fourth time to the Senate, had entered upon the full term, and had every reason to be gratified and satisfied with my position. This radiance of the personal regard and friendship of many of the noblest men of the several States could not but gratify that feeling which prizes recognition by the whole country, a feeling entertained by most men who have long been in the service of their States. After ascertaining that the Vice-President's decision was final, I assented to the request of friends before leaving for Europe early in June last. After my return, and before the meeting of Congress, several leading men in more than a dozen States, many of whom I had served with in Congress, assured me that they, and the Republicans of their States, were for my nomination. I have left this matter to others, and up to this date, the 13th of February, I have not written a word to any one, nor replied to the many letters I have received on the subject. The revocation by the Vice President of his declaration was to me a surprise. It placed me in an unpleasant position, and my first impulse was to withdraw from the contest; but by the advice of some of the best Republicans of the land, East West and South, I leave the question to personal and political friends. Whatever may be the result I shall be content, and shall do what I can for the unity and success of the Republican party, whoever may be its candidates, for I am bound to it alike by conviction and by associations, by gratitude for its deeds of patriotism and liberty, and by hopes of the services it may yet render to the country.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

arrived here to-day. So far as the Republican members thereof are concerned the opinion seems to be that the whole troubles were so purely local in their character that they were almost wholly beyond the jurisdiction of Congress. One member sums up the whole difficulty in the following words: That it was a fight between Republican aspiring politicians, one set of whom wished to control the other through legitimate party means, and a minority who carried on the fight through combinations with the Democrats and Custom House officers. The Committee will not make a report for some time.

IRREGULAR NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report to the Executive session that the late nominations made by the President in the Quartermaster's Department are in violation of Section 6 of the Army Appropriation bill March 3, 1867, and that while the Attorney General's opinion is regarded by the Committee as good law upon points presented to them, that the section named positively prohibits any promotion in the staff corps. To secure the end desired, further legislation will first be necessary.

COAL AND SALT.

An effort is to be made on Monday in the House to suspend the rules and pass the bill placing coal and salt on the free list. The Senate already has reported bills relating to both these articles, and amendments, involving others, are pending to each. The Senate also has in the Finance Committee a bill from the House, passed the 30th of last March, abolishing the duties on coffee and tea.

OWNERS FOR STOLEN PROPERTY WANTED.

It appears that the clerk in the Boston Post Office detected in stealing money and other valuables from letters, has saved nearly everything, and has $21,000 on hand, and a large quantity of rings, the result of three years' operations. He has delivered the whole collection to the authorities, and the officers here are now arranging a plan to try and find the rightful owners, so far as can be done, and restore the property on proper proof.

VACANT COLLECTORSHIP.

Collector Market, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, has resigned, and at the request of Senator Scott the President has agreed that the place shall be filled by competitive examination. The place is worth about $6,000, and any one who is a resident of the district at the time of the examination is eligible.

PATENT CASE.

Greek met Greek in the Patent Office, to-day, in an argument for the extension of Cook's cotton bale tie. Ex-Commissioner Fisher and Moran opposed each other, and each using as ammunition the former rulings of the other.

PERSONAL.

Senator Howe, who has been quite sick, is recovering. Garrett Davis is also improving. Senator Buckingham is lying sick at home in Connecticut.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CASE OF TENNESSEE STOKES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day a motion made yesterday by the counsel of ex-Congressman Stokes for arrest of judgment in his case was argued and overruled by the Court. Exceptions were taken, and the case was carried on an appeal to the Court in General Term. This will probably throw the case over to April next. Victor Powell, the accomplice of Stokes, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $500 and costs, amounting to $250. The fine was paid and Powell was released from custody. Seth Johnson was released.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of gentlemen who are officially interested in the promotion of agricultural education, and especially those concerned with the administration of colleges which received the benefit of the National grant of July 2, 1862, for promoting instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, assembled at the Agricultural Department this morning, that Department being represented by J. R. Dodge, Statistician, and Wm. Saunders, Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds. To-day was occupied in preliminary business. Dr. Loring (Mass.) was elected President, with one Vice President from each State.

THE PACIFIC COAST MAILS.

In response to a resolution offered by Mr. Casserly, and adopted by the Senate, yesterday, calling for information regarding the detention of the California mails on the Pacific Railroads, the Postmaster General sent a communication to the Senate, to-day, in which he states that no formal contracts exist for the transportation of mails on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, the service being paid for by the Department under orders issued quarterly. The Postmaster General further states that there is nothing in the usual contract stipulations which can be construed to obligate the railroad companies in circumstances like those existing in the present case to provide for the transportation of the mails by any other means than their own trains or any other route than their own road.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Gratiot Washburne, son of Minister Washburne, as Assistant Secretary to the Legation to France, and also that of Samuel C. Wingard, as United States Attorney for Washington Territory.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

PARSON BROWNLOW EXPLAINS.

Mr. BROWNLOW made a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Beck's statement in the House that he (Brownlow), while Governor of Tennessee, made that State a Pandemonium; that he and other reconstruction Governors were hated and despised by the people, who seemed to find no refuge from prison except in the Senate.

Mr. Brownlow began by saying that there was a time when Beck would not have dared to put this insult upon him, lest he (Brownlow) should take Beck's overseer's whip from his hand, and lay it over his back. He also said that when Beck abandoned the respectable business of a hostler, and became a slave-driver, he sank below the notice of all decent men.

The VICE President said that this language was improper under the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that Mr. Brownlow have unanimous consent to proceed.

Mr. CASSERLY asked the Vice President whether he knew any precedent for the utterance of such language in the Senate.

The VICE President said he did recollect several instances when such language had been uttered, but not, of course, in accordance with parliamentary law.

Mr. BLAIR said that Brownlow's language was appropriate to the means by which he obtained his seat, and he hoped that he would be allowed to proceed.

The Clerk then read Brownlow's explanation. It reviewed Brownlow's career as Governor of Tennessee, asserted that his dealings with the State Treasury had been strictly honest, and further said that Beck's statement that he (Brownlow) was hated and despised by the people of Tennessee was "as false as hell." In conclusion, he said that he left Beck in the worst possible company, namely, with himself.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

The Senate then resumed Sumner's resolution and Mr. HARLAN continued his explanation of the sale of arms during the Franco-Prussian war. He claimed that there was not the slightest particle of evidence to show that our authorities were cognizant that any of the arms sold were destined for the French. As to the intimation that all the money received on account of arms sold was not paid into the Treasury, he read from the report of the Chief of Ordnance of sales of arms, and claimed that the discrepancies alleged by Mr. Sumner did not exist. In reply to the intimation that certain sales of arms had not been included in the report of the Chief of Ordnance, to support which Mr. Sumner had read an Associated Press dispatch stating that such sales had been made, Mr. Harlan explained that no such sales were made, the bids having been rejected; and in proof of this he produced the records of the War Department. He then reviewed in detail the preamble of Mr. Sumner's resolution, and argued that the letters, or documents cited or referred to therein, showed clearly that some one in the country must be in non-official and unauthorized communication with the French Legation, because several of them could not have been got in any other way. He believed, therefore, that the whole proceeding had excited by the present French Government, and that its agents had been sufficiently adroit to draw into it a member of the Senate. The French Government wanted evidence to prosecute some of its own agents suspected of dishonesty, and it had been able to find some person here who was willing to aid it and ransack the records of the French Legation in the hope of finding something that could be used against a Department of his own Government. The preamble compared the records of the War Department, of amounts received for arms and the French records of what had been paid by that Government. Now the question was, where did the author of the preamble get access to the French record?

Mr. SUMNER. Why, I held that record in my hand while I spoke yesterday. It will be found in the journal of the French Republic.

Mr. HARLAN. Another newspaper statement.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Here it is in the New York *Sun*. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER. It is a report of the French official proceedings published in the French official journal.

Mr. HARLAN. And copied into the *Sun*.

Mr. SUMNER. Copied into the *Sun*. [Laughter].

Mr. HARLAN. Well, whether that is sufficient authority for the arraignment of a high officer of our own Government by a member of the American Senate, I leave for the American people to decide.

Mr. Harlan then criticised the resolution itself, and asked why it proposed to limit the investigation to the period of the Franco-Prussian war, if the only motive was to vindicate our own Government from unjust suspicion. Again, why was the Committee to ascertain who were the real parties in interest? What difference did it make to our Government whether the purchasers bought for themselves or for somebody else? Further, why must we ascertain what sums were actually paid by the real parties in interest? The explanation was that the French Government wanted this information to be used against their own officials, and the question was whether it was legitimate for the American Senate to lend itself to the French Legation for such a purpose. If France had received any wrong at our hands, let her resort to the Courts.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he could not vote for the preamble, and he could not see how any Senator could, and the resolution itself was wholly unnecessary. The preamble and resolution together were a very anomalous production, and if they had not been introduced by one whose patriotism he could not question, (Sumner) he would be forced to believe that they were introduced in hostility to this country. The events to be investigated had occurred in 1870, and no complaint on the subject had been made by Prussia. Yet in the absence of such complaint by any other ground an American Senator introduced a preamble asserting that the good name of our Government was seriously compromised, and a resolution proposing an investigation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reviewed the paragraphs of the preamble one by one, and argued that some of the statements quoted in it were plainly false, and that none of them furnished the foundation for the allegation that the good name of our Government was seriously compromised. The investigation must now go on, but he hoped it would be made, not by the Committee proposed in this resolution, because, by Parliamentary usages, the Chairman of that Committee (Sumner) would be the one, who had already assumed in this preamble the truth of the charges to be investigated. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, the committee created for the purpose of investigating. This was an era of investigations. They were ordered on almost every pretext, and many of them, like this one, were quite unnecessary; but they would continue until after the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. SCHURZ said that this investigation had seemed to be very popular in the Senate yesterday, but it was less so to-day. It was now regarded as a diagrace to the American name, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), who had always passed for a good American, was suddenly made to appear in the character of an agent of France, or a person put up to a job by somebody for the benefit of the French Government. The Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) had also charged him with doing that which would incite the Prussian Government to make claims against the United States. It appeared, therefore, that Mr. Sumner must be regarded as a Prussian agent also, and that the two great belligerents of 1870, were united in this one thing. (Laughter.) But the opposition to this investigation should not excite surprise, for it would be remembered that the resolution for the investigation of the abuses by the Custom House had been met in the same manner, and the man who moved and urged it should be a very doubtful character compared with Leet and Stocking. (Laughter.) He insisted that there was no ground whatever for the assertion; that Mr. Sumner or any Senator had instituted the proceeding for the French Government. It must be that that government had ordered certain investigations, and discovered certain difficulties, and also had reasons for believing that the Government of the United States was aware of practices of questionable character having gone on here in connection with the sale of arms. The rule laid down for itself by the United States Government, seemed to have been that no arms should be sold to a known agent of either belligerent, and if this rule had been observed no arms would have been sold when their going at once into the hand of either belligerent was a matter of ordinary probability. If the arms were sold to individuals who, with any degree of probability, could be presumed to transfer them to either belligerent, then it was as clear as sunlight that the adoption of that rule was only a solemn mockery. When the war between France and Prussia was raging, it was a fair presumption that every man offering to purchase a large lot of arms wanted them for one or the other of the belligerents. If a men applied for 50,000 muskets and ten batteries of artillery, the presumption was that he did not want them to scare blackbirds, or kill geese in a pond. [Laughter.] When Remington applied for 50,000 muskets, and 17,000,000 of cartridges, it was at least certain that a great change had taken place in the market for arms, and it was the duty of the Government to be more than ordinarily circumspect in the disposal of its ordnance stores. He would not say that the Secretary of War knew at first that Remington was the agent of the French Government, but he soon afterward disclosed himself as such. The reports made to the French Government showed that all the lots of arms sold here went to France.

Mr. CONKLING denied this, and said Senator Schurz knew very well that France and Prussia did not constitute the only, or even the chief, market for arms in Christendom at that time.

Mr. SCHURZ said the investigation would show that at least an overwhelming majority of arms went to France.

Mr. CONKLING. There is a difference between "all" and "an overwhelming majority."

Mr. SCHURZ read from Remington's letter of Dec. 13, 1870, his statement that he had bought fifty batteries, &c., and said that this showed Remington to have been negotiating with the Government after he had declared himself to be a French agent, because, after the endorsement of Remington as a gentleman of high character yesterday by the Senator from New York (Conkling), it would not do to explain away his statements in this letter by saying that he was trying to magnify his importance in the eyes of the French Government.

Mr. CONKLING said he had not yet endorsed Remington as a gentleman of high character, but he would not deny that he might do so if it should become necessary.

Mr. SCHURZ thought that the circumstances to which he was calling attention seemed to make it necessary.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether Mr. Schurz meant to say or imply that Remington's letter necessarily meant that he had made the purchases in person. The language of the letter would be just as true and appropriate if he had done the business through agents; and we had the word of the Secretary of War that no arms were sold to Remington by the Department after about the middle of October, 1870.

Mr. SCHURZ was willing to let the letter go before the country without further comment. He then discussed the sales to Richardson, the alleged attorney, of Remington & Sons. Richardson, he said, was a lawyer of Ilion, N. Y. He ordered ordered 50,000 muskets. What a bellicose lawyer. [Laughter.] What did a little country lawyer want with 50,000 muskets? Here surely was exceedingly strong ground for suspicion on the part of the War Department. Plainly there had been blindness compared with which the blindness of the mole would be clairvoyance, [laughter.] or else there had been transparent jugglery, and in either case investigation was necessary. Mr. Remington himself had since gone to France, carrying a certificate of character from the Secretary of War, endorsed, as he (Schurz) was informed, by the Senator from New York (Conkling).

Mr. CONKLING denied that he had endorsed any letter, written by anybody else, for Remington, and stated that he had written a letter himself, saying that, so far as he had ever known, the character of the Remington Bros., commercially and personally, was good, and their standing enviably high in the community in which they had always lived. He had written this letter at the request of Remington, who had told him that his character had been questioned abroad. Remington also stated that instead of having special facilities given him by the Government of the United States, he had been questioned, impeded and baffled in his transaction in arms, in a manner and to an extent far beyond anything to which he had ever known a citizen of any other country to be subjected, and that when his character was questioned abroad, and he applied to the officials of the War Department for a letter certifying to the facts which appeared on their records, they declined to give it on the ground that they did not want to be dragged into matters of that kind, and would only consent to the fact that he had large transactions in arms with the Department and had been found trustworthy.

Mr. SCHURZ thought it very odd that a gentleman who wanted a certificate of good character, to enable him to get into good society abroad, should apply for it at the War Department. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING. Did the Senator understand me to say that Remington wanted a certificate to introduce him in good society abroad?

Mr. SCHURZ. No, sir. So far from supposing that he wanted that certificate to get him into good society, I believe that he wanted it to help him in settling his accounts with the French Government. Further, it was an act of very questionable propriety for the Chief of Ordnance or Secretary of War to give a certificate of character to a man who had been virtually turned out of the Department as a French agent a short time before.

Mr. CONKLING said the certificate was given this winter, long after the end of the war.

Mr. SCHURZ. Yes, it was given after the first trial of M. Place had ended, and after Remington had got into difficulties with the French Government about his army contracts.

Mr. Schurz then spoke of the difference between the amount paid by the French for arms and that received by the War Department, and asked where the money had gone. After the endorsement of Remington by such high authorities, it would not do to suppose that he had stained his hands with it. He (Schurz) did not know where it had gone, but the investigation would probably show. It was no use to attempt to ignore the suspicions excited on this subject at home and abroad. The honor of the nation required that the matter should be investigated. A year ago he had had this subject forced on his attention by letters, resolutions, and remonstrances from German-born citizens, who believed that the Government was selling arms to the French and urged him to attack the Government for it in the Senate, but he had forborne to do so because he did not think it prudent to introduce the subject at that time lest the friends of the Administration might be driven to justify its action, and might thereby disturb the good feeling existing between it and the German element. He had, however, done all he could in private to stop the sales. The Secretary of War, when applied to, said that the Government had a right to sell arms to American citizens, and that he did not know that the arms went into the hands of the French, and that he saw no reason to stop the sales. For a while the sales were said to have been suspended, but after the November election in that year, they were resumed, if, indeed, they had been stopped. The Secretary of State then promised to interfere, and finally they were stopped. When he (Schurz) saw the officials of the United States thus persisting in a course so dangerous and so likely to compromise the country with foreign powers, his suspicions were awakened, and as their conduct could not be explained on any ground of reason or patriotism, he was driven to the suspicion that there was a job at the bottom of it. He did not, however, suspect the Secretary of War. He believed him to be rather a victim than a co-actor.

In conclusion, Mr. Schurz said the people had an impression that somewhere in this country there existed a military ring which was exerting a corrupt and dangerous influence on the Administration, and if the proposed investigation should either show that this impression was unfounded, or should discover the guilty and bring them to punishment, it would render a very important service to the best interests of the American people.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMPENSATION OF CLERKS.

Mr. WILLARD, from the Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, reported bills to regulate the employment and compensation of Clerks to Committees of the House. After some discussion, the bill went over.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to strike out the item for the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, and spoke of the immense loss of keeping up that establishment and of the folly of retaining land there which was worth a million of dollars. He said it would be cheaper to send every sick sailor in that hospital with an attendant physician to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and keep the sailor and physician there, than it is to keep up the Naval Hospital. Every sick sailor there costs more than a Cabinet officer costs in Washington.

Mr. HALE was in favor of abolishing both the Navy Yard and Hospital, but this was not a proper bill to decide that question.

Mr. BANKS opposed all sales of Government property as it became valuable, thus making the Government a miserable speculator in lands. If it became the policy of the Government to have its work done in private yards or by contract, he would not object to selling the Brooklyn Yard, but at present such a course would be to the last degree unprofitable and unwise.

After further discussion, Mr. SLOCUM withdrew his motion, saying he had accomplished his object of calling attention to the subject.

A motion by Mr. HOLMAN to strike out the item for the naval establishment at Mound City, Ill., was rejected.

Mr. MEYERS offered an amendment for supplying sailors with clothing at Government expense, but after discussion withdrew it with the remark that he would introduce it as a separate bill.

Mr. HALE moved to add a new section to the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public sale, after advertisement, such vessels and materials as are not suitable or capable of profitable use, repair or fitting out.

Mr. WOOD suggested that no vessels should be sold, except after condemnation by a Board of Naval Officers.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that exceptions should be made of such historical vessels as the Constitution, Macedonian, Kearsarge, and yacht America, which should be always maintained by the Government.

Mr. HALE objected to Mr. Wood's suggestion, as taking the responsibility from the Secretary of the Navy and putting it on a Board of Naval Officers.

Mr. WOOD argued in support of his proposition, and suggested that the objections to it arose from fear that naval officers would condemn all the vessels in the navy.

The discussion on this point was continued by Messrs. GARFIELD and SWANN against Mr. Wood's proposition. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Swann stated that in case of war there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on, and he felt convinced that there was at present imminent danger of war.

Mr. MAYNARD offered his amendment, excepting from sale such vessels as have been of historical interest in the navy of the country.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that that would include all the vessels that were eminently distinguished for their incapacity. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) questioned the good policy and economy of selling naval vessels. They had had some experience of that kind. They had sold for $33,000 a captured blockade runner which had since been known as the Hornet, and it had cost the Government $150,000 to watch her and to convoy her. Some of those vessels might be converted into privateers against other Governments and put this country in the same predicament as England had been put in by the Alabama and other privateers. He would have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have them sold as ships.

Mr. MAYNARD'S amendment was rejected, and Mr. HALE'S adopted.

The Committee then rose and the bill was passed.

House adjourned.

"CLEAN DAFT."

A Glasgow Physician Comes to Chicago and Loses His Senses.

On Wednesday morning Officer Butler, of the Second Precinct, found a man lying apparently asleep, in the entrance hall of the Globe Theatre. He roused the recumbent person by a gentle poke in the ribs, and asked him to come to the Union street station. This invitation was not to be resisted, and the sleeper shook off his drowsiness and followed the wakeful star. Arrived at the station, Butler discovered that his prisoner was suffering from a broken right arm, which was clumsily done up in "splints." Added to this the fingers of the poor fellow's left hand were frozen. He was a handsome-looking man, apparently 30 years of age, and was well dressed in clothes of the old country make. He wore a "Glengarry cap," and his general appearance as well as his accent indicated he had come from Scotland. After he had been sufficiently thawed out to speak, the following conversation ensued between the stranger and the station-keeper:

"What d'ye mean by freezing yourself in that cold place such a morning as this?" inquired the officer.

"Oh, man, I was a trying to rest mysel'. I meant nothing wrong, indeed, I didn't," and the poor fellow looked piteously at his broken arm.

"Where are you from, and what's your name?" pursued the policeman.

"I'm from Scotland—Glasgow city. My name is Donald W. Wright, and I'm a doctor of medicine. My diploma is there;" and he pointed to a little valise which he had tugged along with him.

"Well, have you no money, no friends, or what's wrong with you?"

"Oh, man, I don't know. I left my boarding-house, No. 76 Green street, last night, because I was afraid of the volunteers. They came around there dressed in green, and armed with needle-guns, and they put their bayonets up to me and drove me out on the street."

"What volunteers are you talking about?"

"Why, those that wear green tunics. They're going to fight Great Britain about the claims, and they knew I was a Scotchman. They'd have killed me only I got away."

Having said so much the wanderer fell asleep by the large stove, and he was not locked up. When morning came he was liberated. He stated that he had left his baggage at No. 76 South Green street. The poor fellow has not been seen since, and it is feared that something has befallen him. It is, perhaps, needless to add that his story about "needle-guns" and "volunteers" was simply the creation of a disordered fancy; and no doubt is entertained that Donald W. Wright is, if still alive, a lunatic.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

A Supposed Victim of Small-Pox Said to Have Been Foully Dealt With.

The North Division is excited over an alleged domestic tragedy. John Lutke, a German, died at his home, No. 279 Centre street, on Monday. He was buried on last Wednesday. In his illness, which was called by the name of small-pox, he was attended by Dr. Huser. That physician positively asserted that Lutke succumbed to the dreaded disease, and the man was quietly buried. Busy tongued rumor, however got the neighbors of deceased interested in the matter. Pressure was brought to bear on the widow, and yesterday morning, in the North Side Police Court, before Justice Dougherty, she applied for a warrant against one George Snider, who lives in the same house, and who, she alleges, on the night of Feb. 4, engaged in a quarrel with her husband, striking the latter over the head with a stick. This, she claims, caused Lutke's death, not small pox. Justice Dougherty advised the woman to state her case to the Coroner, which she did, Captain Fox reported the case to Superintendent Kennedy, and that official ordered George Snider, the accused, to be promptly arrested. This was done last evening, and the prisoner was locked up in the Webster Avenue Police Station.

The neighbors allege that Mrs. Lutke did not wish to bring the charge against Snider, and endeavored to let the matter rest. There is hardly a doubt that Lutke had the small pox, but now the widow positively asserts that the quarrel between deceased and Snider was violent. He does not state the reason of it. Those who seem to know something of the matter allege that there has been frequent trouble between the parties before, but never anything to lead people to suspect anything wrong. Lutke was a peaceable individual and had never been in the hands of the police. Snider also bears an excellent character. The whole matter is extremely befogged.

The Coroner has already taken steps in the matter. The body will be exhumed to-day, and the County Physician will hold a post mortem examination thereon. The result of the investigation is looked forward to with great interest by the numerous friends of all the parties concerned.

Disaster on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A train on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad was thrown from the track at Central Bridge to-day. The engine ran across the bridge, having broken the coupling. The baggage car and first coach struck the side of the bridge and fell through. The second coach and the drawing-room car remained on the track. None of the passengers were seriously hurt, but the mail and express agents, baggageman and newsboy were injured. The names of the injured are as follows: George Welch, of Albany, express agent; F. Young, baggageman, of Bainbridge; Frank Hartwell, newsboy, of East Worcester.

MARRIED.

WALLINGFORD—HOUSTON—On the 14th inst., in Marshall, Mich., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Verney, Henry J. Wallingford, of Chicago, to Laura H., daughter of the late John Houston, Esq. No cards.

GUSTINE—POND—Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. M. Baugh, Mr. R. Gustine to Helen S. Pond, all of Chicago. No cards.

Rochester, N. Y., and Toledo papers please copy.

PARMELEE—OSBORNE—On the 15th inst., by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Harlan P. Parmelee, of Decatur, Ill., to Marietta E., daughter of William Osborne, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

FULLER—On the 13th of February, William H. Fuller, aged 49 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, M. N. Fuller, No. 79 West Adams street, Saturday at 10½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AUSTIN—Thursday morning, the 15th, Mr. Alvin Austin, aged 65 years.

Funeral at his late residence, 400 Michigan-av., Friday, at 2 p. m.

DAY—On Thursday morning, Feb. 15, William, aged 7 months and 16 days, youngest child of Stanley and Maria Isabella Day.

Funeral Friday, 2 p. m., at 135 Twenty-ninth-st.

ALLEN—At the residence of J. S. Curtiss, Highland Park, Ill., on the 13th inst., Mrs. Louisa Allen, widow of the late Pliny Allen, of Allen's Grove, Wis., aged 80 years.

CRASWELL—Feb 15, Agnes Berrigan, wife of W. Craswell, aged 24 years.

Funeral will take place from 977 West Lake-st. at 11½ o'clock to-day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN (CARPENTER or builder preferred) that can command from $2,000 to $3,000 cash, can learn of a business that is A No. 1, and will pay from $5,000 to $10,000 cash yearly in this city. None but principals need apply. For particulars call on G. S. LACY, Westminster Hotel, No. 371 Wabash-av., between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., to-day.

A PLANING MILL AND SASH AND DOOR factory, doing a good cash business, for sale; located 60 miles from Chicago, and also an established branch depot in Chicago. Address P. O. Box 404, Racine, Wis., or call at 47 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWELRY business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A CHANCE TO MAKE ABOUT $15,000 IN 15 months; business light, easy, and well established; no bonus required. 992 South State-st.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 776 South State-st.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST., DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to go East. GEO. A. EMERY, 457 Wabash-av.

ANY PERSON WANTING A PARTNER IN AN established hardware or other business, city or country, may address Z 81 Tribune office.

DRUG STORE—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A well-established drug store for sale, located in one of the best towns on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Address LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, and in a good location, for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, address H. S. MUNSON, Linneus, Mo.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, IN CASTLETON, Stark County, Illinois. A rare opportunity, it being one of the best grain points in the State, together with a lumber yard doing a good business: also, for sale or rent, in Bradford, a blacksmith shop and tools, old stand, on easy terms. For information apply to K. A. SHAW, Bradford, Stark Co., Ill.

FURNITURE AND CROCKERY STORE IN THE most increasing and thriving locality on the West Side, for sale or rent. Long lease. Good reasons for selling. Apply at 533 Milwaukee-av.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF STORE near Madison-st. for sale. Call at 92 South Halsted-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $60 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON FIXTURES AND LICENSE FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, in a good location, at 185 West Randolph-st.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A DESIRABLY located house for sale, full of boarders, will be sold very cheap on account of ill health. Call after 2 p. m., at 374 Michigan-av.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN COMMISSION house for sale, with benefit of shippers; doing good business. 210 West Lake-st.

$200 WILL BUY A BUSINESS WHICH will net $600 in two months. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. D 12, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 TO $800 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST in an established business, yielding a large profit. Employment given if desired. E 12, Tribune office.

$25,000 TO $30,000 WILL BUY OUT A first-class fancy dry goods business with good-will of trade. Firm old and well established, and doing a good paying business. Location of store first-class. Stock mostly bought since the fire. Illness of family the cause for change. Address DRY GOODS & CO., care Letter Carrier No. 24, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NICEST CORNER stores in the West Division, 22 feet front; also fine light basement, and offices above. Will be rented separately or together, or will sell lease and improvements. Inquire of ALFRED L. SEWELL, 75 West Washington-st., corner of Jefferson.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF STORE 34 AND 36 South Canal-st. Apply to HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS LOFT, 63 AND 65 SOUTH Canal-st., being 47x90 feet. Apply to FRANK BROS., 184 and 186 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE AND TWO OFFICES, one office facing Canal-st., just suitable for a bank or railroad ticket office; both offices on first floor. Inquire of H. G. WORMER, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF THE Ætna Sewing Machine Building (on State, near Madison st.) a large and light room, suitable for business purposes; also, one-half the store and a large, light, and dry basement. For terms, apply to R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building) 20x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement, marble front, plate-glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren; best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor, suitable for office. Apply at Room 11, 198 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW WAREHOUSE, 184 TO 190 East Washington-st., desirable for storage, wholesale business or manufacturing. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A STORE, 40 FT. BY 80 FT., FOUR stories and basement, on Franklin-st., near Randolph, to be completed about June 1. Will build to suit tenant. Apply to J. WOODBRIDGE, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

TO RENT—AT 46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., A suite of three very nice new offices, together or separate. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF ONE OF THE BEST stores, 25x150, on Canal-st., between Madison and Washington-sts. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF SPLENDID basement, 25x150, on Canal-st., between Washington and Madison, with or without office room above. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCK—114 FEET ADJOINING THE Star and Crescent Mill. Apply to F. BALL, east end Lake-st. bridge.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED ROOM ON TOP floor, with power and elevator, for manufacturing. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, SUITABLE for insurance, etc.; also desk room in another office. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY in business centre of Cincinnati; brick building, 36x90 feet, 5 stores, well lighted; also, store adjoining, 20x110 feet. Rent only $1,000 for each. W. C. REYNOLDS, 176 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, CORNER Van Buren and Halsted-sts.; first-class location for wholesale or retail store. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT A MODERATE PRICE, A HANDSOMELY furnished residence, with ample room, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood Station. ROZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE house, all modern improvements, splendidly located. $500 down, $50 monthly. S. & E. A. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FURNISHED FRONT room to lady or gent. Mrs. DAVIES, 544 Madison-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, TO two gentlemen, without board. Apply at 317 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR; FIVE rooms; gas and water; rent, $40. 784 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 278 WEST MADISON-ST., WITH or without board, rooms suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. Modern conveniences.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON MADISON-st., between Halsted and Aberdeen. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 8 to 12 rooms, east of Union Park, by a first-class tenant. Inquire of CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE OR TWO small furnished rooms, by three gentlemen, within four blocks of Clifton House. Address E L H, care C. P. Kellogg & Co., cor. Wabash-av. and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM MAY 1, A HOUSE or cottage of about 8 rooms, on West Side; West of Halsted-st., east of Union Park, south of Lake north of VanBuren; by a first-class tenant. Address L 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, in quiet place on West Side. Rent reasonable. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 rooms, with barn attached, large enough for three horses, buggies, &c. E. E. SAGE, 50 and 52 North Canal st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH FROM 8 to 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Milwaukee-av. and Second-st., West of Milwaukee-av. preferred. Address, or call, between 9 and 3, at DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE, Aurora Turner Hall.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TOOLS AND FIXTURES OF A meat market. Apply to, or address, W D S, 227 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OPERA TICKETS—TWO VERY good seats to Friday night's opera. Apply to H. MILLSOM, at 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TO BOOKBINDERS—CHEAP—A good press with blocks, at 619 State-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ITALIAN GREYHOUND. Inquire at Kempher's Bird Store, 371 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Albenay, of Paris, 56 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE LIMITS—Two miles inside city limits—forty very desirable residence lots, each 25x125 feet, on Western-av. and Diller-st., and between Fulton and Kinzie-sts. Also, several fine corner lots on Fulton and Kinzie-sts. All this property is within two blocks of horse cars, and same distance from Hayes Public School. Several of above lots are improved, and neighborhood excellent. Three lots on Lowe-av., north of Douglas-place (Thirty-fifth-st.), and east of Halsted-st., each 27x125 feet, at a great bargain. I have a fine lot on Wabash-av., just south of Thirty-first-st., east front, 25x120 feet, for sale at a bargain. ISAAC B. DILLER, northwest corner of Ada and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house on Indiana-av., just south of Sixteenth-st., $18,000.

A 2-story and basement marble front house, with furniture, on Indiana-av. near Eighteenth-st., $20,000.

A 2-story marble front house on Indiana-av. north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.

2-story frame house No. 88 Twenty-sixth-st., with 38 feet of ground, $9,500.

2-story brick house on Twentieth-st. near Michigan-av., $12,000.

Two 3-story marble front houses on Wabash-av. north of Fourteenth-st., $25,000 each.

3-story and basement brick house, No. 222 Wabash-av., just south of Twentieth-st., $14,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON BURLING, ORchard and Halsted-sts., West of Lincoln Park, at $600 and $800 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 6 per cent. A large list of choice residence lots in all parts of the city, can always be seen at our office. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 53 CENTRAL Union Block:

FIFTH-AV.—39 feet, west front, just south of Harrison-st.

CANAL-ST.—Two lots, west front, bet. Taylor and Polk-st.

CHICAGO-AV.—One lot, east of Carpenter-st. $3,000.

SECOND-ST.—One lot, bet. Woods and Lincoln-sts. $800.

WESSON-ST.—20x70, near Chicago-av. $900.

Also 5 lots, corner "B" and Tucker-sts.; Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, SUCCESSOR to George & Hill, 389 State-st.:

100 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty first-st.

100 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second st.

100 feet Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

110 feet Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

86 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.

90 feet North Clark-st., corner Belden-av.

56 feet Ohio-st., corner Pine-st. Cheap.

Lots on Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS IN the city for offices or stores, being 55x105, on the corner of Madison and State, can be purchased on 15 years' time at 8 per cent. AYRES & HOFF, Agents, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—92X106 FEET, N. W. CORNER OF State and Washington-sts., one of the best business corners in the city. The owner prefers to sell, if it can be done before the 1st of April, otherwise he will build upon the lot. One of the best bargains in the city. Call and get price and terms. A bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL. SOME BEAUTIFUL residence lots, from $150 to $800, in the vicinity of the new Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. These are the cheapest lots in market. Call and take a free ride to see them. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT AT OAK Park, Ill; $1,700; first $300 taken in $25 monthly payments. 125 West Washington, Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—53 ft. on Wabash-av., 100 ft south of Van Buren st.; $900 per foot.

53 ft. on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., $750 per foot.

45 ft. on Lake-st., about 100 ft. west of Wabash-av., $1,000 per foot.

54 ft. on Michigan-av., southwest corner of Van Buren-st., $900 per foot.

30 ft. on Michigan-av., north of Monroe-st., $1,000 per foot.

40 ft. on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts., $45,000.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30x100, JUST WEST OF CASS ST., on Ohio, on very easy terms and low price.

22½x100, on Erie-st., between Clark and LaSalle, south front; only $700 cash, balance in four years.

90x100, corner Pine and Superior-sts.

160x100, corner North Dearborn and Superior-sts.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND MUST BE sold before the 20th, 48x100 ft. on Dearborn-st., east front, south of Illinois. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FOOT LOTS ON DIVERSY-ST. and Central Park-av., near Milwaukee-av., highest land about the city. 25 foot lots on Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Haven, Francisco, and California-sts. 25 foot lots on Cross and New Leavitt-sts., near Central Park. 25 foot lots on Thirty-first and Halsted-sts. 25 foot lots on Follansbe st., Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., and the Boulevard.

These lots will be sold at reasonable prices and on 5 years time, at 6 per cent. We offer all who wish cheap lots, for homes or investment, an opportunity to obtain them with a very small outlay of money and at a very low rate of interest.

Office open evenings till 9 o'clock.

BLANCHARD & BROTHERS, 393 Wabash-av., in basement.

FOR SALE—50X105 FEET ON SHERMAN-ST., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, &c., east front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CONTAINING every improvement; very desirable; east front; large lot; cheap; one-third down, balance five years' time. Inquire on premises, 808 Indiana-av., from 1 to 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., house on leased ground; house in splendid order, now rented for nearly $2,000; ground lease 8 years; price, including furniture, piano, gas fixtures, &c., $6,500. 744 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

INDIANA-AV.—On a corner, two-story and basement marble front house, with Mansard roof, and furniture. Brick barn on lot. $20,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Near Twenty-first-st., two-story and brick basement house having all modern improvements, lot 22x150, $13,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Twenty-fifth-st., first class residence, lot 50x150, $24,000.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

EIGHTEENTH-ST.—No. 42 between Indiana and Prairie-avs., two-story and English basement brick house, all modern improvements, lot 22x100 ft.; can be had at a bargain.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Fourteenth st., 50x175 ft.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, south front, on Warren-st., between Paulina and Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, water and gas, ground 25x130, 347 Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY:

MADISON-ST., near Franklin, 40 feet front.

STATE-ST., near Jackson, 25 feet front.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON Michigan-av., 10 rooms; lot, 51x165; good barn; situated between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth sts. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON THE new Boulevard, only four miles from the Court House. The highest ground in the city. Artesian well down; and in the immediate vicinity of the track of the new Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Dummy train will run every hour in the day. Call at my office and see plat, learn particulars, and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see for yourself. No payment asked in advance if you wish to build. G. B. GRIFFEN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MORGAN AND SANGAMON-sts., in the Egan Garden Block. To purchasers who will improve in accordance with improvements now upon the property, long time will be given and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY MORE OF THOSE beautiful lots just outside of the fire limits. Only $650 each for the lots on Wahpansah-av., and $550 each for the lots on Fontaine, Sutton, and Canal-sts. These lots are $100 cheaper than anything in the same neighborhood and will be sold on easy terms. They are northeast of the Stock Yards and very accessible. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., CORNER FRANKlin, 80 feet Madison-st. front x24, $32,000. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, lot 60x160, on Rhodes-av., fronting University-place, $20,000. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—"CHEAP"—A STRIP OF LAND, 64x208 feet, on the northeast corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts. Deed, also abstract of title saved from the fire. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, with lot 75 by 166. Will be sold on easy terms of payment. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $8,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 232 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FIRST CLASS three-story and basement houses on south side of Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; possession May 1. Persons who want comfort, health, and convenience, rather than outside show, will find this house more desirable than any stone front. Heated by steam throughout. Brick barn. Price $11,000; on time to suit. GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st., or 260 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, SPLENDID lot, 48x175 feet on Belden-av., about a block west of Lincoln Park, with good comfortable house of 8 or 10 rooms, and barn; fine trees in front and shrubbery in yard. The whole property at $5,500, which is the cash value of the lot alone; must be sold. Apply to G. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Hoyne, $1,000; on Fourth-av., near Van Buren, cheap. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE, LOT 30X125, ON Green st., between Madison and Washington; best bargain in Chicago if taken at once. BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST HINSDALE—LOTS AND lands by the acre, cheap to business men for homes. Streets graded and underdrained. Two thousand growing shade trees; school house under way; enterprising men going there; trains almost hourly. No fire limits, and free from city taxes. Apply to T. C. HILL, 946 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST. AND THE river, 84 feet square, with improvements; good investment. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT (46 FEET) ON Prairie-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st; $12,000. House and lot (46 feet) on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st; $14,000. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts. and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in value, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $1,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,500—TEN GOOD LOTS worth $2,500. The whole together or will sell part. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 66x200 (BEING QUARTER OF an acre each) on Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., only $500 to $600 each. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS. ONE block outside new fire limits. 5 years' credit given and cash advanced to build with; early application must be made to secure a lot on the above terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,500—12 GOOD LOTS, WORTH $2,500. The whole together, or will sell part. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city, inside as well as outside fire limits, some as low as $300, on long time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LOT IN ONE block of Union Park. J. P. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CITY LOTS OUTSIDE the fire limits at a bargain; only $20 per foot; easy terms. PEARSON & PARMELEE, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., 1½ blocks from Milwaukee-av. $50 cash, balance on 10 years' time, $10 payments. EDWARDS, 125 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY BUSINESS—Two stores on West Madison-st. Two dwellings on Aberdeen-st., 10 rooms each. One on Monroe, and other desirable property, by FERRIER BROS., 374 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the bona fide Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 6 cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before making purchases, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, seventeen houses and cottages, of from 5 to 10 rooms (seven of them new); prices from $1,500 to $5,500; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest (or for monthly payments). I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be undersold. You that want homes give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$200, ONLY $50 DOWN, BALANCE AT 6 per cent interest. I am authorized by owner to sell for next 30 days lots in the village of Jefferson, 7 miles from Court House. Trains every hour; commutation fare 7c; lots 2 minutes' walk from depot. Best bargain you can make either to improve or for an investment. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Improved farms, 40 to 500 acres, more or less. Address or call on the owner from 9 to 11, at 860 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN property, improved and unimproved, in Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago; lots 50x160 feet; on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 569 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—6 LOTS, SOUTH front, on Forty-seventh-st., in midst of improvements. Very cheap. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 12 rooms, lot 50x150, near Normal School at Englewood. Address O 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4¼ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STORE AND ELEVATOR, OR elevator alone, 35 miles from Chicago, on railroad running East. Inquire at 236 North Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—2½ MILES FROM LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale County, Mich., 82 acres, 15 hard maple timber; good barn and house; good well and spring water; orchard of 3 acres; well fenced in 5 acre lots. Address or apply to W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE A RESIDENCE LOT 25 or 30 feet front for 5 or 10 years; must be north of Harrison, south of Kinzie, west of Halsted-sts., and east of Ashland-av. Address, stating location, with full particulars, F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side, north of Thirty-fifth-st., worth $3,500 to $10,000. Address P. O. Box 110.

WANTED—FINE LARGE RESIDENCE WITH barn, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth sts., on Calumet, Prairie, or Michigan-avs., worth $35,000 to $40,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property on Burnside, Butterfield, and Cross-sts., west of State-st., for customers. Owners will please hand in lists. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 ROOMS AND lot, between Lake and VanBuren-sts., east of Morgan-st. Also, good house and lot on Washington st. or Warren-av., west of Park, for customer. Address C. J. CORSE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6, No. 9 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF years, or purchase, a corner lot, of some 30 feet front, on which to erect a wholesale boot and shoe factory. Address L 24, Tribune office, naming location and terms.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—2-STORY HOUSE, with 10 or 12 rooms, good barn, with lot, 50 feet front, north of Twenty-sixth-st., on Calumet, Prairie, or Michigan-avs., worth $18,000 to $22,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—THREE NOTES FOR $1,000 EACH, due in 6, 18 and 30 months, secured by trust deed to improved city property. Address K 39, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, at 9 and 10 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 64 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, and other chattels. R. F. AIMES & CO., 690 Wabash.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $3,000 TO $10,000, ON first-class real estate, by C. J. CORSE & CO., 9 South Canal st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME in sums to suit, on good security. Secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, in sums to suit, of $1,000 and upwards, by HENRY L. HILL, 274 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased ground, pianos, and other collateral security. E. ROGERS, 137 W. Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY property, where title is perfect, in sums of $10,000 to $15,000 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $1,000 OR $2,000 FOR two or three months or permanently, by a party in the plumbing and gas-fitting business, for which an interest in the business will be given. Address BUSINESS, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000, on real estate. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 481 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENgineer wants to invest between $3,000 and $10,000 in a well-established business. Address I & J 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $1,000 TO PUT into business. Would like to invest in an established and paying carriage or wagon shop, with a good man, in some growing country town. Address C. BLACKSMITH, Wilmington, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY PERSON WITH from $1,000 to $3,000 cash in hand can learn of an excellent opportunity of investing the same, with or without services, in a well-established, first-class business. None but those that mean business need reply. Address, with full name, N 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUILDER, A stranger in the city, who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish $5,000 or $6,000 capital, can get references, wishes to secure an interest with a responsible party who can command a good run of work and furnish satisfactory references. Address, for one week, giving real name, BUILDER, Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A MANufacturing business, either salesman or mechanic. The best references given and required. Call on T W W, 195 Washington-st., from 2 to 4 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN, with from $2,000 to $2,500, can obtain a good partnership in a business already established. A practical printer preferred. Address O 37, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH money, any amount, can invest the same very advantageously by addressing Box 157, Chicago Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DOG—$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO any one who will return to 252 Michigan-av., corner Hubbard-court, my Newfoundland dog, all black except white spot on his breast. Had on leather collar, with city dog tax number. T. B. BLACKSTONE.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, ON PRAIrie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., a lady's mink fur collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 869 Prairie-av.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, PROBABLY near Wells-st. depot, a lady's gold breast-pin, inlaid with pearl; initials R. A. C. on inside. Finder liberally rewarded at 73 South Halsted st. THOMAS BARROWS & CO.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, EITHER on Canal, Twelfth st., or Wabash av., a small black covered city receipt book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 Desplaines-st.

LOST—FROM 792 FOURTH-ST., A DARK RED cow, with a light scratch on left shoulder. Any person returning her to the above number will be paid $5 reward.

LOST—THE PERSON WHO TOOK A SMALL walnut work-table from 151 West Madison-st., at the time of the fire, will return the same to LOUIS REINHARDT and save a prosecution, as he is known.

LOST—FEB. 14, A SEAL-SKIN BOA, ON STATE, Fourteenth-st., or Michigan-av. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to 467½ Michigan-av.

STOLEN—$25 REWARD—ON THE NIGHT OF 13th, a lumber wagon, with a dirt box (Weber, maker), from the rear of 89 South Halsted-st. The above reward will be paid to any one returning said wagon to WM. LALLY, 89 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 864 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR MASONRY AND bricklaying; fronts laid in Philadelphia style by Philadelphia bricklayers. Address THEOBALD & CO., 156 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A CITY SALOON LICENSE. CALL at 44 LaSalle st.

WANTED—BY JOHN R. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 88 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty second-st.

WANTED—TWO TICKETS TO CINCINNATI and return. Inquire at 23 South Canal-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE OF FISK AND his associates, and rulers of New York. For best selling goods in America call or address GOODSPEED'S Empire Book, Map, and picture House, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE ALDINE," the finest illustrated paper in the world. Agent's supplement, giving terms, &c., sent on application to H. B. THOMPSON, General Western Agent, 499 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CHICAGO AND the Northwest, for our new book, "The Bright Side of New York," by a City Missionary; 600 pages; 200 engravings. Send stamp for circulars. IRA S. SMITH, Publisher, 1169 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW INgrained carpet, not made up. Apply at 149 South Halsted-st. F. M. PIPER.

WANTED—TO SELL A NICE OILED WALNUT chamber set with high back and brackets, for washstand; also, portable wardrobe. 167 West Lake.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, WHO writes a good hand, and is willing to work for a small salary, is wanted for an office in a first-class business; one that can speak German is preferred. Address, with references and age, Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS THE city; must be wide awake. Inquire of R. J. PRINS, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIVE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN TO sell books, papers, &c., on railroad; good trains. Personal or other security, from $25 to $50, required. If suitable, steady employment. Apply at News Agency, office T. P. & W. Depot, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—DIRECTORY CANVASSERS—A few A No. 1 men, who thoroughly understand the business, to work on a business directory outside the city. None others need apply. Address, with full particulars, V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 to $4,000 in cash. Liberal salary. Steady employment, and good security for money. Address G B, Lock Box 900, Beardstown, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage by a man and wife. Address B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman familiar with the general grocery trade. Address C 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY, 14 TO 18, WHO IS USED TO packing washing crystal, washing powder, saleratus, or tobacco in papers. Apply at 14 North Clinton-st. CORBITT, SCOVILLE & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MAchine adjuster at the office of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., 225 South Halsted-st. Best references required.

WANTED—10 OR 15 YOUNG MEN FOR THE city, and one for every town outside, for two articles that sell at sight; $2 to $15 a day can be made on $1 to $5 to start on. One young man made $5 the first hour. Call or send 25 cents for sample. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO CAN write a good hand, at 619 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO SOlicit orders for a shirt and underwear jobbing house. Those commanding trade need only apply. Address B 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our new corn-sheller. Shells six bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50. Rights free. $10 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman for large retail boot and shoe trade of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. Address, immediately, H 58, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A DRY GOODS clerk; one who thoroughly understands the retail business, of steady habits, plenty of snap; must be a good salesman and stock keeper, tasty in arranging goods, capable of doing what he undertakes, and willing to work. No other wanted. Address, giving references, DRY GOODS, Drawer 613, Rockford, Illinois.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK in wholesale hardware house. Address, in hand writing, M 37, Tribune Branch Office, 469 Wabash av.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR HOUSE CARPENTERS AT 499 Burnside-st., near Twenty ninth.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS—no others need apply at 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD MAchinist, a vise hand, to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—A GOOD STAIR BUILDER, WHO is capable of taking charge. Inquire at 45 Lumber-st., near Twelfth.

WANTED—A GOOD ELECTRO PLATER AND burnisher at 95 East Harrison st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH—to a steady man good wages will be paid. Apply to BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st., or HUTCHINSON & BELLORDE, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, right away, at No. 788 Archer-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD HARNESS MAKERS. Steady employment. Address H. B. HUTCHINSON, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL COPPER-PLATE printer. None but first-class workman wanted. Address A. P. BRIGGS, 85 Woodward-av., Detroit.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED A GORDON press, early this morning. Apply at HUNGERFORD & SMITH'S, Nos. 19 and 21 East Harrison st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOUR FIRST-class cabinet-makers on sewing-machine furniture, and one man to work on turning-lathe and scroll-saw. F. R. WOLFINGER, office 521 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWENTY LATHERS. ADDRESS S 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOODWORKMAN on light carriage work at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS AS BURNISHERS on gold and silverware. None but experienced hands need apply. Basement, 31 West Adams-st. Call for three days.

WANTED—SICK-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. FORMAN'S office, corner of Desplaines and Madison-sts. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT GIRL OF from 14 to 17 years of age, to take care of a child. Good wages and a comfortable home will be assured to a suitable person. Apply at 522 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN the care of children, French, German or Swede preferred. Apply at Room No. 1, St. Caroline's Court, cor. Elizabeth and Washington-sts., between 12 and 2 Friday.

UN DEMANDE UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANçaise pour soigner les enfants. S'addresser avec les renseignement au St. Caroline's Court Hotel, cor. Washington and Elizabeth-sts., Numero 1, entre midi et 2 heures aujourdhui.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; wages $4 per week. Call at 1221 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE GOOD washer, ironer and cleaner; one that can come well recommended will receive $4 a week, at 659 Indiana-av.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, Scotch, and American girls, thoroughly understanding general housework. Come prepared to work and apply at once at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do second work. References required. Apply at No. 63 Thirteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, ONE WHO is willing to assist in other work. Apply at 162 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 505 WABASH-AV., A GOOD girl for kitchen work. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. None other need apply. References required. Call at 148 Calumet-av., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Wages, $4. Apply at 232 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD, FAITHFUL GERMAN girl at 410 West Jackson-st. Small family.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG LADY to travel with a gift show; one to learn a short lecture and sing a few songs on the stage, and willing to travel on a small salary. Send picture, and address, for one week, N. ROOSA, P. O. Box 524, Lincoln, Ill.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. Apply at 148 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. References required. Apply immediately corner of Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. No other need apply at 171 Thirty-first-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Good wages will be paid to one who can do her work well. Apply at No. 75 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Call at 78 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. References required. Apply at 233 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR A SMALL FAMILY. Apply this morning at No. 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 871 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL FOR SECond work. Will pay good wages to one who can come immediately. 119 Green-st., between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL OR WOMan to do kitchen work. Call at No. 24 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do kitchen work. Good wages paid. Inquire at 204 South Sangamon st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL AT 295 West Randolph-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as diningroom girl, the other as chambermaid. Apply immediately at 83 and 85 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT 298 WEST LAKE-ST., A HANDY woman to help in diningroom and do other housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 170 Walnut st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT NO. 6 SOUTH Peoria st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 157 Walnut-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF WOMEN TO MAKE common pants. Apply to LEOPOLD KUH & CO., 170 Michigan-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 53 CENTRAL Union Block: 100 feet on West Polk-st., near Clinton.

74 feet on Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-st.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT, 100 FEET FRONT, near the Pacific Hotel, suitable for a hotel or business. Will furnish a portion of the money required for building. Address D 38, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as "N. W. Excelsior Manufactory," situated on North Branch, near North Halsted-st bridge; brick building, containing large engine, boilers, pump, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new, and in running order. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—20X100 ON MONROE-ST., BEtween LaSalle and Wells sts; 100x100 southeast corner of Washington and Green-sts. GEO. V. BYRD, 365 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL J. F. STRONG, WHO worked on Evening Journal before the fire, or Mrs. JENNIE E. STRONG, or a friend for them, send their address to Lock-box 139 Marietta, Ohio.

PERSONAL—MRS. FANNIE BOND SEND your address to M 41, Tribune office, where you can hear of an old friend.

PERSONAL—THERESA FORKOLL, THE LADY who addressed the gentleman to Oswego, Ill., for a situation, write to his address, to No. 1034 West Jackson st., for 3 days. Wish to know where to find you if you wish to go to Oswego.

PERSONAL—THE RELATIVES OF A BOY named William Harrison White, sent to Chicago Reform School in October, 1864, will please communicate with Superintendent.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 135 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDE-AWAKE young man of experience, as travelling salesman. Address P. O. Box 1252, Burlington, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman. Have experience and good references. Address I & J 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as machinist and draughtsman. Address V 87, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with experience, in the grocery business; $1,000 to lend. References given and required. Address G 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK. Have had 5 years' experience. Can give the best of references. Address U 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly competent, as bookkeeper or entry clerk. Can give best of references. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE FIRST-class carpenters and trimmers. Steady work preferred. Also one rough workman. Address G H P, 296 West Lake st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do the housework of a small family; good wages expected. Can be seen from 10 till 5 p. m. at 512 State-st., second floor, front room.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German housekeeper, in a first-class American or German family. For references, apply at 153 Archer-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, as housekeeper for a small family. Address Mrs. L R, 739 West Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 BISHOP-COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, between Washington and Madison-sts.—A pleasant furnished room for two or three gentlemen. Also day boarders.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished rooms and board to correspond; this is one of the finest locations on the West Side, being one door from Washington-st., and convenient to two lines of street cars.

55 NORTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM AND board for gentlemen. Terms $5 per week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with board. References required.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms, in private family, for gentleman and wife.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A LARGE front parlor, furnished, with board.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. Also day boarders accommodated.

657 MONROE ST.—A FRONT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, with board.

665 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT AND CONvenient front room, furnished for two, with fire and gas, with best of board. Price moderate. References exchanged.

755 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOM, except carpet and curtains, with board, for gentleman and wife. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, single, with first-class board. House heated by furnace. Table board for three. References exchanged.

A FINE UNFURNISHED ALCOVE BEDroom, with all modern improvements, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in private family, few blocks west of Union Park. Address G 67, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain board and pleasantly furnished rooms, in good locality on West Side. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

SEVENTH DOOR SOUTH OF TWELFTH-ST. and Indiana-av., pleasant front room, with fire, for two single gentlemen. Terms $7.00 a week.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST. FIRST class board, new house. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board, $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, CHILD 3 YEARS old, and nurse. Address, giving location and terms; which must be reasonable, W 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AT COTtage Grove, for a lady and young son. Address M, Branch office 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENTLEman and wife; would rent rooms. Location convenient to Madison and Jefferson-sts. Address X 18, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Everts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

O. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 12 AND 14 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE 15 HORSE stationary engine (new). Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lumber or brick. Address ENGINE, Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horses, slippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron-working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MF'G CO., 27 and 29 South Canal st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK OF 30 head of horses of all grades; also 2 express wagons, 2 lumber wagons, 1 spring truck, 2 open buggies, 1 express horse. W. A. RUSSELL & S. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

CARRIAGES—IF YOU WANT TO BUY CARriages or wagons why don't you call on FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 145 Michigan av., where you can buy cheap.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BLACK horses, 4 years old, weight 2,300 lbs, kind and true, good travelers. Also, one bay horse, 7 years old, weight, 1,200 lbs. Call to-day at 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TOP BUGGY AND SEVeral sets single harness. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—ARRIVED THIS MORNING FROM Iowa fifteen horses, heavy draught and good work horses. Call and examine before buying. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 NEW TOP EXPRESS or grocery wagon; 1 business wagon, 1 top buggy, patch body, gold striped, very fine, and new; 1 open buggy, 1 Democrat with top, 1 light double harness, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD-SIZED MULES, AND ONE good, solid work horse. Inquire at 1466 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE HORSE, well trained, and sound, weighs 1,050 pounds; a lady can drive him. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 48 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD. Inquire at 106 East Harrison-st.

ROOM FOR A FEW MORE BOARDERS, WITH first-class accommodations, at Workman's Fremont Stables, No. 23 Congress-st. Also, carriages and light livery at reasonable rates. J. W. COOK, Superintendent and Veterinary.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD WORK HORSES, cheap. 279 Third-av.

FOR SALE—HEAVY BAY HORSE, TWO drivers, new top buggy and harness, at a bargain for cash. Stain in rear of 1117 Indiana-av., 7 to 9, 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HORSE, WAGON and harness, and standing desk, for good outside lots in part payment. 9 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD EXPRESS HORSE. INquire of JUDSON, at Hurlbut & Edsall's, 619 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS SQUARE-box, open buggy, and team wagon, cheap for cash, at 130 Third-av.; inquire in rear.

FOR SALE—A NICE SQUARE BOX, 4-SPRING buggy, used only three months; has two seats; also, a business top for the same buggy; also, a young gentle pony, only 5 years old, at 802 West Lake st.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

WANTED—A SOUND YOUNG HORSE, SUITable for buggy or light work; weight, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. Address D R, Carrier No. 19.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTER'S WAGON, medium, new or second hand, for cash. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE PAIR HEAVY MULES. Must be sound, and good workers. 278 Third av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY. Must be nearly new, in good condition and cheap for cash. Address O 84, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 NEW BRICK HOUSES with good lots, at Highwood Station, for city property. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-st., and two acres at Washington Heights, for dwelling; assume incumbrance. J. S. WOLFE, 115 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND BARNS; paid up lease; $200 down, balance trade and monthly payments. J. S. WOLFE, 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BRICK residence in a corner, in the finest location on the West Side, for an interest in some wholesale business. Will put in some cash. Those answering will please state kind of business. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE—LOT ON SHURTLEFF-av., 175 feet south of Thirty-first-st., for a lot on Hubbard, between Wood and Robey-sts. Address WM. S. M'NEIL, 919 State st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—TO BUY 1,200,000 OLD BRICKS. Must be in the best condition. Proposals for all or any part of the above-mentioned number, stating the lowest cash price, and the place where they are stored, will be received under W. H., Letter Carrier No. 108.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., all sold on monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF E. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD PIANO WILL be taken care of, at $5 per month. Address 25 Tribune office.